A L Bancroft & Co

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877. NO. 2.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS.....Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months..... 2 00
" three months..... 1 00

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Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

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SAUSAGE MADE AT NIGHT,

And entirely free from flies and dirt, by an expert hand at the business, in a superior manner. Sausage Meat is a splendid thing for farmers in the busy season, as it is easy to cook and always ready. Very handy for lunch. Try it. my23-3m

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

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This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

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Switches, Puffs and Curls

Made to Order.

Combings made into Switches, and all work guaranteed. Ladies' Shampooing done. Stamping done on Short Notice.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.
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TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN,

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☞ Agent for Steinway & Sons, Decker Bros. and Emerson Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's and X. Spang's Organs.

A Selected Stock of Sheet Music,

Instruction Books, Music Folios, Best Strings, Guitars, etc., always on hand at San Francisco prices.

MASONIC BLOCK, WOODLAND, CAL.
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T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. jeldw

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot on Court St.

near the Court House; also, TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Third St., opposite the Advent Church.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main.
jeldw

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK, WOODLAND, CAL.
Office hours—8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. je22dw

W. C. WILSON. L. B. HOLMES.
HOLMES & WILSON,
DENTISTS.
Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.
June 5th, 1877. je7w*

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office at Court House, Woodland, jeldw

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House.
jeldw

E. R. BUSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. jeldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Office, over Bank of Woodland; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. jeldw

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,
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Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. jeldw

A. C. KEAN,
TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR
Of Yolo County. Office at the Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

R. H. BEAMER,
COUNTY ASSESSOR OF YOLO COUNTY.
Office in Court House,
Woodland, - - - - - Cal.
jeldw

PACIFIC SALOON,
CHRIS. SIEBER, PROPRIETOR.
The best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Opposite the College, Main St., Woodland. jel-dw

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HAYMOND & COGGINS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. my17w

DR. HOWARD FORD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Is permanently located at Davisville, and will promptly attend professional calls at all times. Office at Residence. my10w

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Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. my5w

JOHN A. BROWN,
COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY,
Is prepared to do surveying in any part of the county.
Office in the Court House, Woodland. jeldw

DR. HENRY M. KIER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER
OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. je22w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.
OFFICE—Adjoining Bank Exchange, Main street, Woodland, Cal. je21w

W. R. HINKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. je10w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND, CAL.
Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. je8w

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.
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HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
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WOODLAND BAKERY,

OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r,

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET
Near Capital Hotel. jy26w

A. N. DICK,

DENTIST,

Opposite College, Main St.,

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LAUCHING GAS GIVEN! au29td

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers,

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE. Main Street, Woodland

THE WEEK.

The *Rural Press* of the 17th says: Blessings accumulate. The week has brought the "best rain of the season" in many parts. On the mountains the snow has fallen, and the crests which have been well nigh bare for nearly a year and a half, will soon, we trust, acquire a depth of covering which will yield abundant water for the streams and irrigation ditches during the year to come. Although the season still lingers upon the threshold of the unknown, she seems turning a bright face toward us, and if aught is foretold by the tuneful notes of southward-flying water fowl and the wide diameters of halos around the moon, the angel of plenty will soon step forth in full beauty of form and radiance of mien. Expectancy rules the heart of all men. The shepherd waits with hope that the next two weeks will double the value of the sheep which still retain their strength and insure the season's grass. If thus the weeks declare, the wool industry will hold its banners aloft, for with reduced flocks throughout the State, the outlook, both for wool and mutton during the coming year is gilded with expectations of profit. Already those with money to invest are turning their inquiring eyes toward flocks and pasture ranges, and we expect a notable appreciation in this as in other classes of agricultural property if present hopes of abundant rains are realized.

Everywhere the grass has started and the whole landscape is becoming fresh, bright and green again. Are they not wonder-workers, warmth and water? We have seen a perfect sea of tiny blades piercing even that dust between the railroad tracks, and the brown roadsides begin to show long stretches of green. It is the coming of the fruitful season.

PHOTOGRAPHING RECORDS.

The San Jose *Mercury* has revived a subject that was a good deal discussed several years ago, and then sunk out of sight, to-wit: the preservation of county and other valuable records through the medium of photography. The editor of that paper has seen a specimen of this kind of work which greatly commends itself. Every scratch and hair line is reproduced exactly as the original. The argument made by the *Mercury* for the general adoption of the system is convincing. The object of photographs of this kind is to have copies of record that may have been lost, stolen or destroyed by fire. In order to cover up a system of frauds lately discovered in Texas, no less than thirteen court-houses were given to flames by incendiaries, to remove the evidences of their guilt, and their object was effectually accomplished. After burning of the city of Chicago the abstracts of searchers of records were the only means of determining the titles of real estate, and this circumstance gave rise to endless litigation. Such conflagrations are liable to happen at any time, as witness the fire in the Monterey County Court House a year ago, and lately the burning of the Oakland City Hall.

The *Mercury* is informed that the records can be reproduced by photography at a far less cost than by coppying in ink, and in using the former process beyond the possibility of an error. These are advantages which alone should recommend the process, if there were none others, and it seems strange the law does not provide for its adoption in every county in the State.

CURIOUS TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The telegraphic account of the suicide of the Chicago banker Coolbaugh, says Friday's *Union*, states that he "was a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and his act committed at the foot of the Douglas monument was a fitting tribute of respect to the dead statesman." This is really an original way of regarding the matter. Upon what ground is it asserted that the commission of self-murder is capable of being viewed as a "fitting tribute of respect" to the memory of a dead man, whose monument was selected for the perpetration of the suicide? Was Stephen A. Douglas a pagan God, in whose cult human sacrifices find a place? And if not, how can the spilling of a friend's blood at the base of his monument be looked upon as "a fitting tribute of respect" to his memory? We confess that this has perplexed us not a little, and the more so since it seems to open up so lurid a vista in the direction of Chicago's religious views. What do those wonderful people believe? Is it possible that they have already worked round to the theory of human sacrifices, and that they regard such an act as Coolbaugh's as quite a natural tribute to his friend Stephen A. Douglas?

THE following is Luttrell's Greenback Bill: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, all duties on imports may be paid in legal tenders, National Bank notes, and gold or silver coin of the United States at the option of the importer." It is short, but it is mighty sweet, remarks the *Bee*.

THE "McMILLAN."

The following from the Santa Rosa *Democrat* of the 13th speaks for itself. We cannot refrain however, from publishing the following extract from a telegram received by A. E. Wagstaff from J. M. Martin yesterday afternoon. Here is the telegram: A. E. Wagstaff: "All collateral securities have been redeemed, and there is a surplus of $25,000." Here are the camments of the Santa Rosa *Democrat* upon the recent dividend of 30cts a share, declared by the managers of the McMillan: "Dividend!" How does it look? We opine that the mining operators of Santa Rosa will hail this announcement with pleasure, as we believe, in the the course of 20 years, during which time thousands upon thousands of dollars have been paid by our people in assessments, the announcement of a dividend on McMillan stock, in today's paper, is the first instance in which a dividend has been made in Santa Rosa. We understand that the 5,500 pounds of ore from which the dividend is obtained was taken from the McMillan mine by hand power in 22 working days. This is but part of the net proceeds of the milling. The gross proceeds are estimated at about $40,000. We congratulate the stockholders and managers of the McMillan on the success of their prospects.

Besides the above, we clip the following from a correspondent of the Arizona *Citizen* of the 9th inst. After speaking of the general mines situated in the Globe district, the correspondent says: "But the Stonewall Jackson looms up the grandest of all. This is being worked vigorously by the Company who bought it. And speaking from an impartial point of view, not being interested only indirectly, I pronounce it

THE RICHEST THING ON THE GLOBE.

If I was given to exageration, I could not exaggerate its fabulous richness. They took out one piece last week that weighed 559 pounds, that is eighty per cent. silver. I counted fifteen boxes of ore, or I might say bullion, ready to ship, weighing from 100 to 500 pounds and quite a number of sacks; and the same company has struck a rich body of ore on the Little Mac. My congenial old friend Tom Riley conducted me through the mine; he is foreman and superintending, as the superintendent, Mr. Tierney, is in California now. The vein is about fourteen inches wide and very near pure silver. Mr. Riley informed me that they would make the largest shipment in a few days ever made yet, which will surely cause a sensation in San Francisco, and will certainly remove all doubts as to the mineral wealth of Arizona. It is wonderful to see tons of silver in its native state, just as it was dug from the earth, not only from one mine but from several."

EXPENSIVE ELECTIONS.

Speaking of the expensiveness of elections in New York the *Sun* of the 7th remarks: New York city elections are becoming enormously expensive. In addition to the thirty-five dollars each that the Election Bureau will pay as rent to the proprietors of the five hundred and sixty-nine places in which the ballots were cast, and the five dollars each that the politicians have paid to an average of ten workers at each of the five hundred and sixty-nine polling places, and the pay of the army of inspectors and poll clerks, and the bills of perhaps five-hundred barrooms that have had carte blanche to supply free drinks for all the sons of belial, and the cost of printing and folding the ballots and erecting the ballot booths, and getting out the posters, and so forth, we now have to record the expenditure of fifty dollars by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, whose officers detailed twenty-five conductors at two dollars a day each to oversee the voting of the employees of that road. Happily, election comes only once a year.

DANGER IN IT.

The opportunities for dishonest clerks to rob the mails are numerous, but the business is rather risky. The detective system has been so far reduced to science that escape is almost impossible, particularly when the offense is repeated a number of times. The Superintendent of special agents for the Post Office Department reports 544 arrests for this crime, being 104 greater than in the preceding year, though there had been considerable reduction in the detective force. On another point he says the whole number of complaints of lost registered letters during the year was 2,289, with a reported aggregate value of $54,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at $10,510, accounted for by the value of their contents being recovered from the persons whe had stolen them, or through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses compared with the total number of letters registered, viz., 3,348,127, is about 1-50th of 1 per cent. or one in every 5,000 registered letters sent through the mail. The losses, however, were not all from pilfering, or stage robberies, which have a place in the enumeration. Fires, railroad and steamboat accidents, are credited with an important share.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.

The Masons' Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The master builders unanimously declare against a conference with the masons on a strike, and decide to continue the exportation of foreign labor.

Servia and War.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A correspondent in Belgrade telegraphs that signs of activity in Servia are multiplying. Fresh troops are daily marching to the frontier, ambulance corps are forming, and in the arsenal at Krogujevatz work is going on night and day.

Montenegrin Successes.

CETTINJE, Nov. 14.—Besides the capture of the fort at Sulturman, commanding the town of Antivari, as reported yesterday, the Montenegrins have taken four block houses towards Scutari. Spuz is suffering greatly from the bombardment.

The Turkish Force in Albinia.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch says that on account of the bombardment, telegraphic communication between Sojonatza and Scutari is interrupted. The total Turkish force in Albania is only eighteen battalions. There is no force at Antivari or Scutari sufficient to oppose the Montenegrins.

Recommended for Pardon.

HARRISBURG, Nov, 14.—Denny V. Canning, a Mollie Maguire, under sentence for seven years' imprisonmnt for conspiracy to murder, has obtained a recommendation for pardon.

Suicide of a Bank President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The body of W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National bank of this city, was found on the steps of the Douglas monument about 6 o'clock this morning. A revolver, with Mr. Coolbaugh's name on it, was found near him.

A Locomotive Takes a Leap.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 14.—An engine, with a saloon and three empty freight cars, plunged yesterday through an open draw into the Piscataquis river. Nobody killed.

Failures—Fire Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Louis Wallstein, manufacturer of ladies' suits has failed. Liabilities $75,000; assets, $53,000. Solomon Hyman, dry goods jobber, has also failed. Liabilities, $60,000; assetts, $35,000.

The furniture factory of H. Lanter & Co., Williamsburg, was burned last night. Loss, $43,000.

Sortie from Plevna—Kars.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A sortie is expected from Plevna.

There is heavy cannonading at Kasr. Erzeroum refuses to surrender.

Memnonites Coming to America.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Three hundred Russian Memnonites have left Berlin for the United States.

Spain Quiet.

The rumors of the intended uprising in Spain is contradicted.

A Tumultuous Session

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A tumultuous session are debating the resolution to inquire into election abuses.

Curtis Talks to the President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Curtis, in Harper's *Weekly*, warns the President against tresspassing upon practical Civil Service Reform issues.

Bank Closed.

The Tenth National Bank goes out of business soon.

General Escapedo has been indicted in Texas for violating neutrality laws.

The broken end of the direct cable has been recovered.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Field & Leiters' retail establishment burned last night, loss, $1,750,000. Insurance, $1,150,000. The wholesale house was not affected. Business will be resumed at once. 850 people were thrown out of work and several killed during the conflagration.

The Suicided Bank President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Coolbaugh, the bank President who committed suicide yesterday, did so because of delicate domestic troubles, and not from financial embarrassment, either in personal, real estate or bank affairs, which are in excellent condition.

Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Blaine is convalescent.

Keats mine in Deadwood is in statu quo.

The Texas delegation favor a direct railroad from Fort Worth to San Diego.

Live Stock Shipment.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—The steamer Dominion sailed for Liverpool yesterday, taking 600 sheep and 500 head of Chicago cattle.

Destitute Piutes.

RAWLINS, Nov. 15.—Five hundred Piutes came in from White river agency arking for food. They say they have had nothing from the Government for over a year and are starving.

The Silver Bill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Bankers generally oppose the passage of the silver bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Rain again here last night. Drizzling this morning.

The War in Asia.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—A special dispatch from Grand Duke Nichols says Generals Heimann and Tequnkassoff's corps are at the Soghanli mountains. The Russian administration is being introduced into the vilayst of Erzeroum. General Scheikovnikoff has been appointed military Governor.

Turkish Redoubt not Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Bogot says that General Skobeloff, on capturing the position on Green Hills, near Brestovac, immediately threw up a redoubt, which gave rise to the belief at headquarters that one of the Turkish redoubts had been captured.

Mehemet Ali Moving.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mehemet Ali is moving with forces at Sofia to a position at Chaekovetz, ten miles west of Sofia, where the road from Lorn to Palanka intersects the road to Nich. Here he will be able to watch Servia, and, if needed, co-operate with the force at Orchanie.

The Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—At 8:50 this evening a fire broke out in the fifth story of Field & Leiter's retail establishment corner of State and Washington, from unknown causes. No one was at the alarm box when the firemen reached there and fifteen minutes were lost in finding the fire. The flames quickly communicated to the lower floors, and at 10 o'clock the whole building was one mass of fire. Mr. Field estimates his loss as perhaps $1,000,000, and it is not less than $750,000 certainly. Many casualties occurred. Chas. Dudley, of San Francisco, a member of a Chicago Company was killed; and Lieut. S. H. Shuenberg, Francis Flanigan and Jerome Barley badly injured. John Burke and Eugene Sweeney, are missing, and supposed to be in the ruins. The stock was insured for $950,000. The wholesale establishment was not injured, and Mr. Field says that the retail business will be resumed as soon as suitable quarters can be obtained.

The List of Insurance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The list of insurance is as follows: New York and Boston, $2,500; Union Mutual, $5,000; Guardian, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Atlas, of Hartford, $5,000; Mobile Underwriters, $5,000. The Imperial of London reports a risk of $10,000 and the Northern a similar amount.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Newman & Capron's hardware manufactory on Twenty-ninth street was burned this morning; loss, $100,000.

Bankrupts.

Schedules, of the firm of Charles A. Herpich & Co., fur dealers, Mercer street, New York, place their liabilities at $425,000; net assets, $257,000.

Russian Repulse and Capture.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Russians have been again repulsed near Kars after prolonged fighting.

The rumor of peace negotiations are denied. The Russians recaptured Fort Azzizie and were again driven out. The inhabitants of Erzeroum participated in the fight. The loss on both sides is considerable. There is general enthusiasm on the part of the Turks who consider the place safe.

Osman Pasha refuses to surrender.

The French Complications.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Government will not submit to the proposed election inquiry. A resolution of inquiry passed the Deputies by a vote of 320 against 203, after much bitter personal argument.

Fidelity Savings Bank Matters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Courts have decided that the stockholders in the Fidelity Bank may pay depositors.

Senate Committee and Conkling.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is reported that the Senate Committee stand five against and three for Conkling's New York nominations.

More Candidates.

More candidates appear for the San Francisco Mint Superintendency. The great unknown is likely to get the position.

Earthquake in the West.

OMAHA, Nov. 16.—There was an earthquake in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas yesterday at noon. It was a heavy shake and many were badly frightened but there was no serious damage done.

SCRANTON, PA., Nov. 16.—A Terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday at Pennyn colliery in which a number of men and boys were injured, and some killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The Morton Memorial Association propose to build a Memorial Hall in honor of Morton. The hall is to cost two hundred thousand dollars and the money to be raised by subscription throughout the country.

Results of Elections.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16.—The Republicans have elected their Mayor and six Aldermen and the Democrats have elected the City Marshal and four Aldermen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16. — The Democrats' plurality in the late election in this State is 6,520.

Paying Pensions in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The Government has resumed paying pensions in the South.

Fire at Point Arena.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—News has been received here that the business portion of Point Arena was burned yesterday.

Servia and the War.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Special dispatches say Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian premier, has declared his belief that Servia will not break peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17. — The Bulgarian inhabitants of Vratza have massacred the Mussulmans.

Turkey Anxious for Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs the following: A council, over which the Sultan presided, was held yesterday. I am informed that a general feeling was expressed, and by no one more strongly than the Sultan, in favor of making an effort to put an end to a war in which enough had been done on both sides for glory, and which if continued might inflict lasting misery on the two empires. It was felt, however, that at present sufficient reliance cannot be placed upon the declarations of Russia, and that even while seeking to obtain an honorable peace, preparations for a prolonged resistance must be vigorously carried on. I am told that though this determination to prosecute the war to an honorable peace cannot be maintained, it was resolved that the time for endeavoring to put an end to the war has arrived. If my information is correct, the Grand Vizier will to-day inform the British Ambassador of the decision of the Council, in the hope that England will aid in putting a stop to a war which so greatly damages her own trade and threatens to compromise her best interests.

Our Relations with Mexico—The Border Troubles.

NEW YOIK, Nov. 17.—A Washington special says: Much anxiety is felt by the Mexican Legation here at the non-arrival of Senor Zamacona. At last accounts he was in Havana, where he probably awaits an interview with Senor Mata.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent of Oct. 30th says: The excitement on the frontier is increasing. There is less disposition to bluster. Mexican journals are resorting to argument, although several are still bitter against the United States.

Thurman and the Silver Bill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A Washington special says: In regard to the position of Senator Thurman on the silver question, it may be stated that he has steadily refused, and still refuses to commit himself in conversation on the subject. He has expressed no opinion about the Bland bill. He has, however, said that he is in favor of monetizing the silver dollar as it existed before the demonetization of silver.

Meeting Broken Up.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The medical students succeeded in breaking up a meeting of the Liberal Club by scattering red pepper on the floor. No other attempt at violence was made, the room being protected by forty policemen.

Failure of the Collateral Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The Collateral Bank has been closed by the Sheriff. The manager has been arrested, It has been a very queer institution and owes about one hundred thousand dollars. Assets not known.

Rumors of Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Rumors of peace have been received.

The Sultan is said to be anxious for peace.

Erzeroum Uncaptured.

The Russians have not yet captured Erzeroum.

Montenegrins.

The Montenegrins carry Antivarci by storm.

Berkovicha.

The Turks have expelled the Russians from the village of Berkovicha.

New Light on Custer's Massacre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—New light upon Custer's massacre indicates cowardice and neglect on the part of Major Reno as the cause of the massacre.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A bill is preparing to compel the Pacific Railroads to pay Government claims.

The President will sign a moderate bill for the remonetization of silver.

The President claims that he has the right to make all appointments without recommendations from Senators.

The Senate amendment limiting the army to 25,000 was adopted.

In the House a bill was introduce for financial relief of the country.

CROCKER'S OFFENSIVE FENCE.

The Colusa *Sun* puts the case of Crocker's high fence somewhat differently from what the capitalist's friends do. In our judgment that fence is a very grave offence to the people, and particularly to the poor people. In a very sensible article our Colusa contemporary says that every good citizen is interested in protecting the rights of property—in protecting every man in the right not only of acquiring property, but of enjoying it to the greatest extent. Certainly no man with a large amount of property can afford to violate this principle. When a mob gathered in front of the residence of a wealthy citizen in San Francisco, and indulged in incendiary talk, we held that they should be squelched, even if there was no greater harm in the act than the mere annoyance of the inmates of the house. As we go along we cannot help but admit that there is a natural tendency towards a mobrocacy, and this is not by any means confined to the lower class. We often find the wealthiest men—those who are the most interested in protecting the rights of property—indulging in the same thing. One man says to another, "you have a piece of property which I am very anxious to possess. I have more muscle than you, and hence I will compel you to give it to me." Another says, "you have a piece of property I want; I have a larger purse than you, and I will compel you, against your inclination, to let me have it!"

Charles Crocker, a San Francisco millionaire, wanted a certain block of land in that city on which to build him a palace. He had to buy out a number of persons to get it, and he agreed with all of them but one man—Yung, by name. With him he could not agree upon the price, but to make Yung sick of his property he at once erected on three sides of it a plank fence higher than Yung's house. Suppose a man should meet Mr. Crocker on the highway and say to him: "I have more powder and lead about me than you have—you would not enjoy a hole through your head. I have long coveted just such a watch as you have about your person, and it would be decidedly to your interest to let me have it on *my* terms." Is there any difference in principle, in the two acts? Has not Mr. Crocker, then, violated the very principle, that he, as a property man, is interested in maintaining? That is, the right to acquire and *enjoy* property without annoyance from other people.

Now, the leaders of the mob proper have been arrested and placed in jail, at which act all good citizens rejoice; but it would be a disgrance to the city to distinguish between the two mobs—between the one which proposes to use muscle and the one that proposes to use money, as a means of compelling other people to part with their property on terms dictated by the mob. It took courage for the authorities to step in and arrest the leaders of the physical mob, but the test of courage is yet to come.

The perfection of Government is the protection of persons and property—not only from destruction, but from molestation.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

WELCOME TO RAIN.

BY MRS. S. K. SAXE.

Drip, drip, drip, falls the rain—
The beautiful, life-giving rain.
It sparkles in diamonds
On every spray;
It joins with the brook
And goes rippling away
Through meadow and valley and plain,
Till merged in the ocean's blue main.

Drip, drip, drip in the dust,
Comes nature's beneficent trust;
Alike on the parson
Returning from church,
Alike on the beggar
Who stands on the porch,
And asks for a morsel of crust,
It falleth on "just and unjust."

Drip, drip, drip, it comes down,
Rejoicing the country and town;
The farmer sees in it
Broad acres of grain,
The merchant is silently
Counting his gain.
In nature there is not a frown,
For green is supplanting the brown.

Drip, drip, drip, now it pours!
Submerging all things out of doors.
The cup of the lily
Is full to the brim;
The owl in the tree-top
Sits sullen and grim
As he hears the wind wake; now it soars
In solemn, lugubrious roars!

While drip, drip, falls the rain—
The joyous, frolicsome rain;
It sports with the diamonds
That hang on the spray;
It kisses the stream,
And goes laughing away;
Now flattered, bewildered and vain,
Coquetting with all in its train.

Drip, drip, drip, now 'tis plain,
Convivial, turbulent rain
Is lost to decorum,
Borne on by the flood
It waltzes in eddies,
It trails in the mud,
Bedraggled through gutter and drain
Till cleansed in the ocean's pure main.

MONSIEUR BONNEAU.

BY CEVEN DE NYNE.

"Well," soliloquized François, as he brushed the coat of his master, M. Bonneau, an official in the bureau of finance, "if it were not that I don't like to vex a kind master, I would gladly change his service for that of Monsieur Biliard, on the first floor. That's a pleasant man to live with—a dramatic author! He has so many distinguished visitors; and then one could go to the play gratis; while here, I'm like a porter to the whole concern. I have to answer inquiries for Monsieur Dugrinet, the captain, on the second floor; I have to run for the doctor for the grandmother of Monsieur Victor, the painter, on the third; or carry a note from him to Madamoiselle Dugrinet. Even the writer who lives in the attic sends me with manuscripts to their authors; and all this I have to do without getting the *douceur* of a single penny, for that was the agreement made with M. Bonneau."

François was interrupted by the entrance of his master, who, contrary to his custom, seemed in very bad humor. The domestic, from whom his employer had but few secrets, was about to inquire the cause of his dissatisfaction, when M. Biliard came in, and François discreetly retired, certain that, sooner or later, his curiosity would be satisfied.

"Ah!" cried M. Bonneau, addressing his old college chum, M. Biliard, "I'm the most unlucky dog in the whole world!"

"What's the matter?"

"That place of head clerk in the office, which was justly due to my long services, has been disposed of by favor and intrigue."

"No great marvel in that," replied Biliard; "you must oppose cunning by cunning."

"That would be neither honorable nor honest," remarked Bonneau.

"I did not say it would," retorted his friend; "I only meant to say it would succeed. In this world, you must fight people with their own weapons."

"That may do for you," said Bonneau, "who don't care how many enemies you make."

"That's precisely my *forte*," cried Biliard. "A man is nothing without enemies. 'This fellow must have something in him,' say the world, 'or so many would not find it worth while to abuse him.' A man without an enemy passes through life a mere zero, unnoticed among the vulgar herd."

"Just like me," sighed Bonneau.

"You know I have reproved you a thousand times for your excessive kind-heartedness," said his friend; "but just now I have something else to think of. This evening a new comedy of mine is to be acted at the Theater Francais; and I have only just received my author's free tickets. I have no time to distribute them, and must trust you to do so judiciously. Mind that you send me an efficient set of applauders."

"Very well," replied Bonneau, taking the tickets and placing them on his desk.

"After all," mused our hero, when he was left alone, "why shouldn't I have enemies as well as other people? They might do me more good than my friends; and, at all events, I'll try to make some, by way of experiment. I'll just begin with the first person I meet. François!"

"What does Monsieur please to want?"

"François, I'm going to turn you off."

"Monsieur will turn me off!" cried François, astonished.

"Yes—that is, I mean I'll give you permission to leave my service."

"Ah! that's another affair," said the servant, joyfully. "Dear master, how kind you are! You perceived that I wished to hire with Monsieur Biliard, and that I did not know how to name it to you; so you have yourself given me permission to change. I shall never, monsieur, forget your goodness."

"Here's a pretty business!" exclaimed the surprised master; "I that thought ——You rascal, do you mean to say that you wish to leave me for Biliard?"

"But monsieur himself——"

"Ungrateful!"

"Dear master, let us understand each other. Are you going to dismiss me or not?"

"Get about your business!" shouted Bonneau, for once in a real passion. François retired, fully persuaded that his master had only meant to try him.

"Come," thought the clerk of finance, "this is a bad beginning. I wanted to make an enemy of the fellow, and he only thanks me for my kindness!" At that moment, Victor, the young artist, entered the room, holding a letter in his hand.

"Ah, monsieur, I beg pardon," said he, drawing back. "I thought you had gone out, and I was seeking François"

"You look agitated, Monsieur Victor. I hope nothing unpleasant has occurred?"

"Only, monsieur, that I'm excessively angry with Monsieur Dugrinet. I could not mount guard this morning, because my grandmother was taken suddenly ill, and had no one to attend her but myself. There happened to be a riot in the street, and our captain, Dugrinet, said to me, in his daughter's presence, that I was afraid to show myself, and kept out of harm's way. Now, that's a sort of thing I won't bear from any man!"

"Parbleu!" thought Bonneau, "here's a fine opportunity for me! It won't be difficult to make an enemy of this young fellow. Really," said he aloud, "I don't know but your captain is in the right. Every citizen should do his duty."

"Certainly; but there are other duties as important as those of a citizen. My grandmother has only me—the State has many children."

"If every one said that, but few would take arms," remarked Bonneau, dryly.

"Every one has not so good a reason as I have."

"But no one should act so as to incur suspicion."

Victor's handsome face flushed high.

"What am I to understand by that, Monsieur Bonneau?"

"Whatever you choose."

"You are impertinent" said the painter, "and must give me satisfaction. As I don't want my poor grandmother to be disturbed, the sooner we fight the better; so I will just engage a second, and wait for you at the Bois de Boulogne."

"Why—what!" said Bonneau, who did not quite relish such sharp practice. "Monsieur Victor—Monsieur Victor!" But the painter was already gone.

"Well," thought Bonneau, "I won't hurt him much. I'll just give him a flesh wound, which will excite his rancor against me. Biliard will be satisfied when I have a young man of talent for an enemy." Feeling a very natural reluctance to explain the cause of the duel to any reasonable friend, Bonneau contented himself with engaging François as a second, and desiring him to follow him to the appointed place. The valet thought his master had taken leave of his senses; and before going out, ran to tell the story to the family of M. Dugrinet.

When the clerk and his second arrived on the field, they found Victor and his friend there already. They had brought swords, and immediately began to fight. Bonneau was by far the best swordsman, but, instead of taking advantage of his superiority, he sought to disarm his antagonist without hurting him. In doing so, however, he inflicted a wound on the young man's hand, and the blood flowed freely.

"What shall I do? You are wounded!" cried the conquerer, more pale than the conquered.

"'Tis nothing," cried Victor, "let us go on." But at that moment Monsieur and Madame Dugrinet, with their daughter Agnes, appeared on the field, and the ladies, like two sabines, rushed between the combatants.

"Stop!" shouted M. Dugrinet; "sheathe your swords, my friends." Then turning to Victor, he said: "I have done you injustice, Monsieur Victor; you are a brave fellow; and to make you amends, I give you full permission to win my daughter's heart; if, indeed," he added smiling, "you have not done so already."

"Ah, monsieur!" said Victor, "this is the happiest moment of my life. And you, monsieur," he added, turning to Bonneau, "must permit me to reckon you among my best friends. It is to you I owe my felicity."

"There's more of it," muttered the clerk to himself. "I turn off a faithful servant, and he's delighted; I wound a worthy young man with my sword, and he's enchanted beyond measure. What the deuce shall I do? Biliard ought to have given me a receipt for making enemies."

Meanwhile the slight wound on Victor's hand was bound up by the slender fingers of Agnes, who, however, we are bound to declare, took unfair advantage of the opportunity to inflict serious injury on the patient's heart. This done, the whole party, at M. Dugrinet's suggestion, adjourned to breakfast at a restaurant, and passed a social morning together. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, when Bonneau, returning to his apartment, threw himself into an easy chair, and began to reflect on his misfortunes.

"No," thought he, "I shall never be chief in the office; I am not wicked enough for that. I have no enemies, and I can't make them. What shall I do?" Happening to look up, he remarked on his desk the free tickets for the play, which Biliard had given him that morning, and which he had not since found time to distribute.

"The very thing," cried he. "Biliard himself shall be my enemy. Nothing more sensitive than the epidermis of a poet. I'll get his comedy well hissed!" He summoned François.

"Go up to the attic, and fetch the writer here."

"Monsieur has a play or a novel to be copied? Is Monsieur about to become an author? In that case, I would much prefer remaining"—

"No comments; call the writer."

"Monsieur Julien," said Bonneau when he entered, "you're acquainted with many dramatic writers, and people who like to see the play gratis?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Well, here are a hundred free tickets for to-night, which you are to distribute on condition that the persons taking them must find the comedy detestable, and unite to hiss it down. I shall give you fifty francs for your trouble.

"Many thanks, monsieur. I shall execute your commission to the very best of my ability."

Bonneau sat down to dinner, but his kind heart was ill at ease. He had a real affection for his early friend, Biliard, and he could not bear to think of his disappointment. Afterwards he took up a book, but found it impossible to read, for grave doubts as to the rectitude of his actions troubled his conscience. He wished and yet dreaded to hear the step of Biliard, who seldom failed to pay him a visit after the play.

About midnight the door opened suddenly, and Biliard, rushing in, threw himself into his arms.

"Victory! joy!" he shouted; "success and triumph over all my rivals! 'Tis to you I owe it all. Ah, Bonneau, a true friend is a precious thing."

"What is all this?" murmured the astonished clerk. "How do you owe your success to me?"

"Through your inimitable sagacity in distributing free tickets. When the public perceived that all the prominent places were occupied by my declared rivals, envious players and jealous authors, it was immediately rumored that a league had been made against me, and that same honest public became anxious to defeat it. When the curtain rose, our free ticket gentry tried to hiss; but they were completely borne down by thunders of applause from gallery, pit and boxes, and in the end were forced to give in. Before the fifth act, they actually to a man joined in the applause. What a capital hit it was to send them there!"

"It was not I who did it," said Bonneau faintly. "I was busy; I gave the tickets to Julien, the writer who occupies the attic."

"Ah, the worthy fellow!" cried Biliard, "how well he understood his business!"

Just then they heard the writer's voice outside the door, speaking to François. Biliard called him in to thank him. The poor fellow felt rather uneasy at the result of his exertions, and approaching his employer, whispered: "Indeed, monsieur, I did what I could. I sent the tickets to Monsieur Biliard's rivals, as if they came from himself; and that ought to have answered. But the public—what can one do against a perverse public?"

"Oh, never mind; it's all right," said poor Bonneau, dreadfully embarrassed.

The writer withdrew, repeating in an undertone: "The public—what can one do against the public?"

Biliard, after again thanking his friend, retired to his own apartment, leaving Bonneau to his reflections.

"There's no use in trying," he thought; "a peaceful, inoffensive fellow I have been all my life, and a peaceful, inoffensive fellow I am doomed to continue. And, after all, is it not better so? Though I have not succeeded in making an enemy, the efforts I have made have hurt my own feelings and wounded my conscience. I'll e'en pass the rest of my days satisfied with making friends; and I don't see why I shouldn't become a distinguished member of the Peace Congress." Thereupon our hero betook himself to bed; but ere his eyelids closed, he suddenly started up and exclaimed:

"Dunce that I was to neglect the only infallible method of making enemies!—I forgot to lend money to my friends!"

A Sad History.

In that mighty crusade after gold, which is peopling California, and in which, by sea and on the plains, more have perished than in the Crusades of the Middle ages against the Infidel, there has been some chapters of history more startling than any the world has ever yet seen. One of these is related by a mountaineer named Blout and is as follows:

"Among the parties which crossed the continent in 1846 was one, numbering in men, women, and children, about eighty persons, which by unfortunate delays did not reach the Sierra Mountains until late in autumn. There they encamped on a little meadow close by the Donner Lake. We passed it a couple of years since, when—seen, in a bright afternoon—it looked too peaceful and beautiful to have ever been the scene of such a tragedy. There a snow storm arrested them and blocked the passes. Their animals died and were covered by the deep drifts, until it became impossible to advance or return. They necessarily encamped for the season; but provisions were soon exhausted, the cattle were eaten until every hide was devoured, and starvation in its most horrible form came upon them. And thus the long and dreary winter passed away—many dying of hunger and exhaustion, and the survivors sustaining themselves by eating the bodies of their comrades. But one of the most horrible features of these scenes was, that their cannibalism seemed to produce a perfect insanity. They lost every trait distinctive of human beings, and seemed to acquire the nature of wild beasts. When found, they exhibited the most perfect apathy with regard to their situation, and had ceased to feel any horror for the revolting way in which they were sustaining life. The party which rescued the survivors from this Camp of Death, described them as surrounded by circumstances so foul and revolting, that probably human life has not witnessed its parallel. They were living in the midst of filth and the relics of their horrible feasts. Parents fed on their offspring, and young children devoured the hearts and livers of their starved relatives as if they were delicate morsels. Exchanges were going on from hut to hut; and limbs were bartered and their weight scrutinized, as they would any marketable articles of food. Lieutenant Wise of the United States navy, who saw some of the survivors, says that one man boiled and devoured a girl of nine years old in a single night; a young woman actually made soup of her lover's head; and a young Spaniard told him, he 'eat baby raw, stewed some of Jake, and roasted his head.'

Yet there was still a darker and more awful scene in this tragedy. So fully had this mania possessed them, that it was difficult to withdraw some of them from their cannibalism. They had actually to be dragged away, and, like a lion which when once it has tasted human flesh prefers it to all other, they turned with regret to the supply of food which their deliverers had brought. Among them was a German, still living in the interior of the State, who was found, after the necessity had ceased and food was abundant, smeared with blood and cooking a meal of human flesh. He was removed by main force from his horrid repast, while there was also a strong conviction that he had added murder to the other terrible accompaniments of his situation, to gratify his ghoul-like appetite.

And now for the supernatural part of the story. While these emigrants were thus suffering in the mountains, Blount dreamed one night of their situation and the horrors by which they were surrounded. He says the scenery was plainly pictured before him, particularly a huge perpendicular white rock cliff, and he saw the men cutting off the tree-tops rising out of the deep gulfs of snow. He had never been in that part of the mountain—yet, the next morning, in relating his dream to two old hunters, who were staying with him and were familiar with that section of country, they said he had described the route and the location as faithfully as if he had passed months there. Struck by the coincidence, and believing there was something providential in the warning—'for I felt,' said he, 'if I did not obey it, some misfortune might happen to me,'—he went that day eighteen miles up the Napa River to find an old hunter, who was familiar with these mountains, and was foremost in organizing a party to search, through whose means many lives were saved. About thirty survived, though many of them frost-bitten and crippled."

SOMETIMES a man serves his country best by making his best time out of it.

HOUSEHOLD.

"THE SUMMER IS ENDED."

BY JENNIE HARRISON.

As all around me—from the least flower face
That lifts itself to greet the Autumn air,
To the far hills; that shine serene and fair
Through haze of amethyst—I miss some grace,
Some subtle charm, swift vanished from its place
Upon the last warm breath of Summer; bare
Of all I thought to garner, rich and rare:
With empty hands, where June has left no trace,
I stand and wonder if beyond all this,
In that eternal Lake's unclouded light,
The fadeless summer grows for us more dear
By ev'ry day's deep joy that now we miss;
If there the glory shows more wondrous bright,
For all the beauty that escapes us here.

Fashion Notes.

Marabout ruches are new and elegant trimmings.

The prettiest stockings are in plain colors, embroidered over the instep.

Cloth round hats, matching the cloth carrick ulsters, are new for traveling attire.

New cravat bows, of white or pale-tinted China crape, are trimmed with the colored Pompadour laces.

Velvet galloons with embosed or stamped designs upon them are the rich trimmings imported for dresses and cloaks.

Petticoats imported from Paris are of brocade, damask or velvet. They are edged with a very narrow fringe of silk.

The new Autumn costumes that are being prepared in Paris just now are all made more or less after the polonaise fashion.

It is the style now to wear silken underware, and it can be gotten in all the light, pretty shades. Many are trimmed in lace.

Fringes are more fashionable than ever, since the brocaded and rough-threaded materials cannot be cut up in self-trimmings.

Skull caps for infants are again the fashion. They are of muslin, finely tucked by hand, feather-stitched and trimmed with a lace rnche.

Sheer linen cambric, instead of thick linen, is used for wide round collars. and the Anne-of-Austrai cuffs, are to be worn outside the sleeves.

The style for combination suits still continues, there being scarcely a dress that is made entirely of the same materials, excepting a dress made for traveling.

Maroon red which is much darker than cardinal, is a favorite color in France for visiting toilets, rivaling the moss and olive hues that will probably soon become common here.

A CHAT WITH THE HOUSEKEEPER.—One of the great causes for dyspepsia at the present day consists in the hobbies which so many people ride in regard to food. One person gets the impression that one article of diet is the cure-all, and another that something else will prevent all the evils that flesh is heir to, and they make a hobby of this one thing, and not only ride themselves to death on it, but insist that all the persons whom they know, or over whom they have any influence, shall ride it too. Oatmeal is good in its way, and grits, and graham bread, and many other things, but they will create dyspepsia if they are not properly cooked, or used too continually, and to the exclusion of other varieties of food. Dyspepsia is more often cured by absolute meat and fruit diet than by a vegetarian diet, and the reason why good effects often follow the first trials of vegetarianism is because the subjects have been in the habit of eating heartily of meat, and the change benefits them. On the same principle, it is beneficial for those who have been in the habit of making their breakfast of oatmeal, hominy, and the like, to occasionally take a new departure, and make a breakfast of meat or fish, and fruit.—*Ex.*

JEFFERSON TO HIS DAUGHTER.—I am glad to learn, my dear Patsy, that you are employed in things new and good. Of all the cankers of human happiness, none corrodes with so silent yet so baneful an influence as indolence. Exercise and application produce order in our affairs, health of body and cheerfulness of mind. If at any moment, my dear, you catch yourself in idleness, start from it as you would from the precipice of a gulf. I do not like your saying that you are unable to read Livy but with the aid of a master. It is a part of the American character to surmount every difficulty by resolution.

My expectations from you are high, but not higher than you may obtain. Nobody in this world can make me so happy or so miserable as you can. Think nothing is insurmountable and you will be all that I wish you to be. Affectionately, T. J.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.—Laughter and music are alike in many points, both open the heart, wake up the affections, elevate our natures. Laughter ennobles, for it speaks forgiveness; music does the same, by the purifying influences which it exerts on the better feelings and sentiments of our being. Laughter banishes gloom; music—madness. It was the harp in the hands of the son of Jesse, which exorcised the evil spirit from royalty; and the heart that can laugh outright does not harbor treason, stratagem and spoils. Cultivate music then, put no restraint upon a joyous nature, let it grow and expand by what it feeds upon, and thus stamp the countenance with the sunshine of gladness, and the heart with the impress of a diviner nature, by feeding it on that "concord of sweet sounds" which prevails in the habitations of angels.

BEING HAPPY.—There are two ways of being happy. We may either diminish our wants, or augment our means; either will do, the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which may happen to be the easiest. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be easier than to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young and in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise you will do both at the same time, young or old, sick or well, rich or poor, and if you are very wise, you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.

DR. PARKER is surprised at the increase of insanity among women. There has been an increase of ten per cent. in ten years—all owing to the present style of wearing the hair and the modern substitute for a bonnet.

A POUND of restaurant butter, properly confined, supplies more power than Keeley's motor.

Grains of Gold.

The prettiest woman in the world cannot give what she has not got.

Women travel to see what is talked about, men to talk about what has been seen.

When we are wise enough to know that it is best to laugh, then we are past laughing.

An Englishman would be exceedingly mortified if he had no faith in another life.—*Taine.*

If you would please a pretty woman, don't talk to her of her beauty, but of the homeliness of others.

In the domain of the passions man might attain to the level of the monkey if he only had his frankness.—*Charles Joliet.*

For three women out of four the attraction of travel is a chance to dine at a table d'hote and sleep in a strange bedroom.

We have our friends so long as we truly miss them. They are gone indeed when we no longer grieve for them.—*Bellows.*

How is it that a woman sees so readily that she loved, but never can find out that she is loved no longer? This is a French question of course.

"God may have been in a just mood, but He was not in a merciful one, when, knowing that they were to be in the same world with men, He made women."—"*The Story of Avis.*"

With the growing rapidity and desperate uniformity of modern means of transportation, the taste for travel is less an impulse of curiosity than an itch to be moving. We no longer travel, we shift places.

You had better sail boldly on in almost any direction than drift without any direction at all. You had better sail in the maddest gale that ever troubled your sea of life than lie on the sea and drift with any wind that chooses to blow. —*Joaquin Miller.*

THE HEART IS NEVER OLD.—The old man counted his years by scores, and run them up to four score and five while the old woman beside him was scarce 10 years his junior. The bridegroom bore himself with dignity; the bride, in quiet modesty, leaned upon his arm. His old black head was bald to the center, and around the shining ebony a fringe of snowy wool clustered. Under the heavy chin another fringe of white stood guard over his tall collar. He stood erect and grave. It was a picture of the old regime. "Squire, we is here ter be married, sah," he said. "Your names?" "They's on this yer," pulling a license from his pocket. "Es yees will see, sah; they is Liza Douglass for this lady, an' Bristar Spiver for me, sah. I hopes dem papers is right?" "Perfectly," said the 'squire. "A rather aged couple, eh, uncle?" "We's turned many a row in de fiel' of life, sah; but we'se not done fur yit. I kin foller de plow or handle the hoe jes de same as de younger degenerashun, sah. An' fur dis yer lady, de Lord help yer, sah, she's as young and spry as de chillen what ketches de spring chicken fur dinner. We's good fur many's and many's a day, sah." Esquire Egnew tied the old hands fast together, and said a kind word of congratulation. "Thank you, sah," said the old man. The little old woman in her neat white dress courtesied, and the pair walked down the steps, got into their old spring wagon, and drove slowly off.—*Memphis Appeal.*

BIBLES.—Mr. Stevens, who has arranged and catalogued in chronological order the numerous Bibles and parts of Bibles exhibited at the Caxton exhibiton, being fully qualified for the task by the attention he has paid to the subject during more than a quarter of a century, as the result of his labors tells us that he has now at hand a printed list of some 30,000 Bibles, representing about 35,000 volumes, published between the invention of printing and the present time. He also tells us, what will astonish most readers, that between the discovery of printing in 1450 and the discovery of America in 1492, "the editions of the Bible alone and the parts thereof in many languages and countries, will sum up not far less than 1,000, and the most of these of the largest and costliest kind." We are inclined to think that there is exaggeration in this statement. Still, the activity of the early printers in Bible production was great, and it soon extended itself to translations in the vernacular languages of Europe. "Prior to the discovery of America," says Mr. Stevens, "no less than 12 grand patriarchal editions of the entire Bible, being of several different translations, appeared from time to time in the German language; to which add the two editions by the Otmars, of Augsburg, of 1507 and 1518, and we have the total number of no less than 14 distinct large folio pre-Reformation or anti-Lutheran Bibles. No other language except the Latin can boast of anything like this number."—*London Athenæum.*

YOUNG ladies, if they only knew how disgusting to men slovenliness is, and how attractive are displays of neatness and taste, would array themselves in the simplicity and cleanliness of the lilies of the field; or, if able to indulge in costly attire, they should study the harmonious blending of colors which nature exhibits in all her works. A girl of good taste and habits of neatness, can make a more fascinating toilet with a shilling calico dress, a few cheap ribbons and laces, and such ornaments as she can gather from the garden, than a vulgar, tawdry creature who is worth thousands, and has the jewelry and wardrobe of a princess.

WOULD that, instead of educating our young girls with the notion that they are to be wives or nothing—matrons, with an acknowledged position and its duties—we could instill into them the principle that above and before all, they are to be *women*—women, whose character is of their own making and whose lot lies in their own hands. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, loveless union, stamps upon her as foul dishonor, as one of those connections which omit the legal cermony altogether.—*Dianah Mulock Craik.*

HE was so dull and silent, that the lady next him expressed her fear that he was unwell. "To tell the truth," said he, "I am not quite the thing; I have a presentiment that a serious illness is hanging over me—a peculiar numbness all down my right side seems to forebode paralysis; for I have been pinching my right leg all dinner time, and can elicit no responsive feeling whatever; the limb seems dead." "If that is all," said his fair neighbor, with a good-natured smile, "you need not alarm yourself; the leg you have been pinching all the evening belongs to me!"—*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Alfalfa Butter.

If the California Diarymen's Society does nothing else, it has already demonstrated a just claim to vigorous life by the facts which it has drawn out by this year's meetings in the line of making known the widely diverse regions from which gilt-edge butter comes to this market. Those who believe and rejoice in the true and symmetrical advancement of our California agriculture, will be glad to know that there is not a little butter arriving from the Sacramento valley, which sells at the very extreme rate reached by the favored regions. No one will look at this fact in a narrow spirit. Production thrives by honest rivalry. California will advance by renewed demonstrations of her capacity for diversified agriculture.

The meetings, which we have fully reported from week to week until the record is complete, brought out the fact that there is in some minds a prejudice against alfalfa butter, which is the kind which chiefly comes from the Sacramento valley. The meetings, also, brought out another fact of greater interest, and that is that this alfalfa butter has already so far triumphed over this prejudice, and won its way in spite of it, that sales are made quite on a level with fancy selections derived from other sources. This is where the honest rivalry enters, and it will awaken dairymen in all regions to still further study their stock, their feed and their dairy practices, to see if each cannot add some new gilding to the refined gold quality which is even now characteristic of California butter.

We believe the reports of the dairymen's Society meetings will show that alfalfa and alfalfa hay are better dairy food than some have thought, even for the delicate requirements of the butter maker. But it will be shown that everything depends upon the proper feeding of alfalfa and the proper cutting and curing of alfalfa hay to secure the best results from it. The matter is well worth careful investigation and free discussion, because the plant grows so generously in many parts of this State. As the point is up we should be pleased to have notes of experience and conclusions drawn therefrom, from all readers who are using alfalfa as dairy feed.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

THE SCIENCE AND ADVANTAGE OF SUBSOILING.—Subsoiling land means to loosen the subsoil, but not to turn it up. After turning a furrow as deep as the crop to be planted or sown requires, then another team follows with the subsoil plow and loosens the lower soil six to eight inches deep, and thus leaves it; and so the two teams continue to plow till the field is finished. "What advantage is subsoiling?" is the question asked. Twenty-five years ago the agricultural theorists contended that farmers would have to subsoil for every crop, or soon be behind the times; but now we hear but little on the subject. The fact is, that it dosen't pay to subsoil land, and that settles the question, as few farmers can afford to employ two teams on the same land, and plow in a day only as much as one team can do. There are, however, some advantages in some seasons by subsoiling, one of which is that crops will withstand a severe drouth better on subsoiled land than on that which is not subsoiled. This is about all that can be said in favor of the system, and the second year the land is about as hard and compact below as it was before the subsoil plow was used. In brief we don't advise any farmer to subsoil his land in any case. Here is what a man says who has tried it: "There is this about subsoiling, which I think is not usually understood, that, like surface plowing, it should be done for every crop. The loosening of the ground below, where it had lain unstirred perhaps for ages, it may be thought, will benefit it for years. Such is not my experience and observation. Made mellow, it will settle and pack, except under certain conditions, and become as hard, if not harder, in a year or two, than before. One of the exceptions is where manure is mixed with it, particularly vegetable or barnyard manure. The roots of clover or other plants that penetrate and fill the soil well, will meet the requirement; grasses and grains only to a slight extent." Surface plowing can be so done, deep or shallow, as the crop may require, and the land admit to advantage, to produce all the crop that the land is susceptible of growing; yet, if one can afford the expense, it would be well to try a little subsoiling as an experiment. Subsoil plows are made for subsoiling only; they turn no furrows.

A LOSS is often the result by using an inferior or common animal to breed from, when a thorough-bred could be used at a moderate expense. Ordinary cows are too frequently kept with small returns, when by a judicious selection from good milking strains the profits might be double. A loss is often met with by not feeding cows one or two quarts of meal each day, when the pasture gets short and dry. The profits would in general prove greater if farmers would raise their own cows, as the value of a cow depends largely upon the good care and good feed they receive when young. A loss is sustained by not putting in an acre of sowed corn to use in case of a draught, as one acre then will produce a much greater profit than ten of dry pasture. A loss is the result when twice the yield might have been secured by the application of more manure to the crop. By not providing suitable feeding arrangements, boxes, racks, etc., a great waste and loss occurs by the tramping of good food into the dirt. A serious loss is often incurred by letting grass stand and get too ripe before being cut; and in this case the damage is two-fold—first, as regards the stock that eat it, and second, the greater the exhaustion of the soil. —*Chatham Courier.*

THERE are several varieties of sweet potatoes in the Island of Jamaica that are unknown here. One, called the Chinese or Six Weeks, was introduced into that island only a few years ago, and is highly valued. The vines do not run, but grow in a tushy form. The roots are very large, white and flowry, and come to perfection sooner than any other sort. Why not make an effort to introduce them into this State?

NATURAL MANNER OF FEEDING.—In a state of nature the horse feeds almost entirely on grasses, and his teeth are entirely unsuited for masticating whole grains. The grain with which he is fed should be previously cracked, crushed or ground, else much of it will find its way into the stomach whole, and yield little or no nourishment.—*Agricultural Journal.*

Winter Pasture.

The Mobile *Register* has the following which may be acted upon with advantage in many parts of this State.

The way to obtain good winter pasturage is simple and not expensive. Take a piece of woodland, thin out the worthless timber, leaving rail trees and mast bearing trees. The exact distance cannot be given, because trees differ very much in the amount of shade which they produce. The Kentucky rule is to thin timber so that the ground shall get sunlight at least a portion of the day, otherwise the grass will be sour, and rejected by live stock. The ground should be well sprouted; grubbing is not necessary, though it is best. The tree tops and brush should be piled and burned, and the ashes scattered. Except for appearance, the logs need not be piled and burned. Grass seed should be sown. The available live stock of the farm should be turned upon it to trample in the seeds. Hogs are excellent for this purpose, feeding them shelled corn, scattered as widely as possible, and feeding them in a different place every day.

The seed sown should consist of orchard, blue, herd's and meadow oat grass, if the latter can be obtained. One bushel of this mixture to be sown to the acre—one-half orchard grass and the other seeds in equal proportion.

Persons wishing an immediate use of this pasture, plow or harrow the surface, and sow rye with grass seeds. In such a case the logs must be burned. The rye will not make good grain, but will give excellent winter and spring feed. This operation may be performed in the fall, though most persons will prefer the cheaper plan, and sow in February grass seed alone. As soon as the native grasses and weeds will appear, live stock should be turned in to eat them down. They will not hurt the young grass, but benefit it by consolidating the soil. So long as these weeds and native grasses spring up they must be fed down. In the fall they cease to grow; and sown grasses should be left ungrazed until New Year, when the stock should be again put upon them. In a year or two the native grasses and weeds will disappear by a close grazing and tramping, and a good sward of the artificial grasses will be formed.

If the land has been sprouted, not grubbed, the sprouting must be repeated two or three years, unless goats are used. Such a park or wood winter pasture will not only be an ornament to the farm, but a source of profit to the owner.

We have had a good deal of dead capital in woodland. By adopting the course above suggested we preserve our timber and make our dead capital active. The cost of such a wood pasture need not be large. It is increased if rye or fall oats are sown for the necessary plowing or harrowing, and burning logs. For grass alone the whole expense need not exceed $5 or $6 an acre. If the lot be inclosed, the whole expense will be the sprouting and burning brush, and the seeds and sowing.

A TRIAL of many years has convinced me that no more excellent food for bees can be made than good wholesome sugar thoroughly dissolved in water without boiling. I find that half a pint of hot water will dissolve one pound of sugar in a few minutes after careful stirring. I generally prepare a canful at a time, which holds five pounds of sugar and two and a half pounds of water. It is made and ready for use in a few minutes, and is none the less wholesome if given to the bees while still warm. I used always to boil the sugar, but found that there was no certainty as to the consistency of the syrup. Sometimes it was too thick, overboiled in fact, and at other times it was too thin. Now it is always uniformly the same. I may add that I get a very excellent moist sugar for 3d. per pound, perfectly clean and wholesome.—*Cottage Gardener.*

TREATMENT OF COWS.—A market-gardener had a very fine cow that was milked week after week by hired men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried to market weighed about a pound more on each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking; but always found that there was no milk left in the teats. He finally asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," she says. "When Jim milks he says to the old cow: 'So! my pretty muley, so.' But when Sam milks he hits her on the hip with the edge of the pail, and says: 'H'ist, you old brute?'"

IN selecting crops to plant it should be borne in mind that the growth of some crops impoverishes the soil more than that of others, and also that some make richer manure than others. A crop of red clover, for instance, does not impoverish the soil as much as one of timothy grass, while a ton of clover hay will make manure worth about half as much again as that made from an equal weight of timothy hay. The manure from a given weight of peas and beans, also, it has been calculated, is worth twice as much as that from an equal weight of oats, barley, rye or Indian corn.

THE impurities that make water injurious to health are organic matters, such as are abundantly supplied by barnyards, drains and cemetaries, where the decay of animal and vegetable substance is going on. Some families who live on farms, and who fancy they are drinking the best of water, are, in fact, constantly imbibing poison that will appear, perhaps, in the dreaded form of diphtheria or typhoid fever.—*Scientific American.*

FATTENING PIGS.—Don't try to fatten your pig rapidly until you have first grown him. You cannot make a heavy hog unless you first produce a lengthy pig. Weeds, clover, meat, scraps, boiled potatoes, kitchen refuse, and all nitrogenous, or flesh forming foods, are preferable during the early months of the pig's existence, to the meal and grain, or fat-forming foods, which are required for the finishing off process. —*Ploughman.*

A FARMER having cattle trespasssing upon his grass fields, posted up the following: "Notis—If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these here otes, his or her tale will be cut off as the case may be. I am a Christian and pa mi taxes, but darn a man who lets his critters run luse, say I."

WORK FOR BROOD MARES.—Slow, gentle farm work is not injurious to brood mares up to within two or three days of their time. The exercise for them is better than being confined in box stalls.—*Western Rural.*

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Western Rural.

Weekly Compendium of News.

WHEAT firm.

HIDES steady.

MONEY cheaper.

THE Pope is better.

WOOL dull and quiet.

BLAINE is convalescent.

THE Porte wants peace.

FOSTER BLODGET is dead.

PARIS is uneasy and anxious.

VANDERBILT'S will is contested.

ANOTHER large fire in St. Louis.

THE new season is opening well.

A NEW Russian loan is proposed.

MARE ISLAND is to be investigated.

ENGLAND encourages Turks to fight.

THE Russians will soon assault Plevna.

FRANCE will investigate election abuses.

BORDER troubles again in British India.

VIRGINIA CITY is being covered with snow.

THE American ship Granger was lost at sea.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS has been found guilty.

SERVIA has decided to participate in the war.

NEW YORK merchants oppose the Silver bill.

OCCASIONAL rains all over the State last week.

WHITTIER will be seventy years old in December.

MACMAHON says he will resign if conciliation fails.

IN Sweden primary education is cumpulsory on all.

PACHECO asks for a lighthouse for San Luis Obispo.

THE situation in France is becoming more critical.

A MARSEILLES is named the Imperial Conception.

THE Tenth National Bank of New York quits business.

OSMAN PASHA is building a new line of fortifications.

FARM hands are scarce in the Southern part of the State.

A HALF million dollar fire in San Francisco last week.

AN archery club is to be organized in San Francisco.

A delegation of Ponca Chiefs has arrived in Washington.

THE insurgents in Cuba have again whipped the Spaniards.

THE telephone is in successful operation in San Francisco.

THE boys of San Francisco ask to be taught the cigar trade.

RALEIGH county, Tenn., is overrun by a gang of desperadoes.

THE timber seizures in the South have been declared illegal.

OUR representative in the Samoan Islands is again in trouble.

NEW JERSEY and New York are trying to revive fox hunting.

TWENTY-five people died of consumption in Boston last week.

CHAS. CLAYTON may get the Superintendency of the S. F. Mint.

GERMANY is urging Belgium to accept a German protectorate.

TEXANS favor a railroad from Fort Worth direct to San Diego.

AUSTRALIA will be well represented at the Paris Exhibition.

REPUBLICAN majority in Wisconsin 8,000, in Minnesota, 17,000.

A LARGE number of Menominee Indians are becoming citizens.

IN the Senate there is strong opposition to Bland's Silver bill.

CONKLING is pleased with the result of the New York election.

SCHUYLKILL county, Pennsylvania, has twelve female postmasters.

EUROPE's dependence upon America for bread is becoming greater.

THEY are having a railroad war in Vermont, tearing up track, etc.

THE San Francisco Relief Committee has been very successful.

ANOTHER vessel has gone in search of the Cocos Island treasure.

CONSIDERABLE excitement in mining circles over a strike in Ophir.

JOHN W. AMES has been appointed Surveyor-General for California.

MASSACHUSETTS Republicans fully endorse the President's policy.

STORY, the eminent sculptor, poet and lawyer, is visiting San Francisco.

O'LEARY has just walked 100 miles in less than 20 hours in Chicago.

LA GRANGE has resigned the superintendency of the San Francisco Mint.

THREE hundred Russian Mennonites left for the United States last week.

THE Treasury of Claremount county, Ohio, has been robbed of $24,000.

THE balance of trade with foreign lands is still $1,000,000 in our favor.

THE National Bureau of Statistics has been loosely and badly conducted.

SECRETARY FISH is after Wendell Phillips for talking naughty about Grant.

THE freinds of the army hope for the defeat of the enlistment amendment.

SENATORS Booth and Chaffee have arraigned the Pacific railroads in the Senate.

A TORPEDO vessel accidentally exploded at Buenos Ayres killing eleven men.

THE Army is to be reduced and Texas is to have one-fifth of it stationed there.

ALMOST the entire 12,000 miles of Russian railroad has been created since 1868.

MAHOMET appeared in a vision last week and ordered the Sultan to conclude peace.

THE importation of rye and flour is exempted from duty by Turkey until next March.

THE trade of Arizona is drifting Eastward. San Francisco merchants are the losers.

BLACK HILLS miners seize mining claims and hold them to enforce payment of wages.

THE New York *Commercial Adzertiser* calls Senator Jones and his silver bill a fraud.

THE Colorado Central Railroad, from Denver to Cheyenne, has commenced running.

A LONG race for a big purse is being arranged between the owners of Parole and Ten Broeck.

BOTH in respect of age and date of election, Thiers was the doyen of the French Academy.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE after a public life of twenty-five years is glad to retire to private life.

JAY GOULD has entered a new field of telegraphing—a new plan of transmitting messages.

A FIGHT between U. S. troops and Mexican Indians is reported. The troops were worsted.

A NUMBER of armed Spaniards have crossed the Pyrenees into Spain. A rising is expected.

SINCE the Crimean war England has reduced her national debt from £900,000,000 to £712,000,000.

AT the end of 1876 England had 11,989, Scotland, 2,786, and Ireland 12,157 miles of railroad.

THE Providence Tool Company's contract with the Turks call for $17,000,000 worth of arms.

DURING the past week 60,000 quarter sacks of flour were shipped from Starr's Mill, South Vallejo.

M. GREVY has been elected President of the Chamber of French Deputies by a vote of 399 against 156.

Hayes says he does not want a party rupture, and will consult Senators regarding future appointments.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that State officials must serve as witnesses in murder trials.

THE United States averages a yearly loss of fifty millions of dollars by fire. Insurance Companies pay it.

MISS ALICE BLAINE is rapidly recovering from the accidental wound which caused her friends so many fears.

GREECE and Italy had the largest number of sailing vessels navigating the Danube until the war broke out.

THE War Department has ordered that no more names of battles shall be inscribed on regimental flags.

THE Premier of the Samoan Islands has arrived in this country on a mission for a treaty and protectorate.

CONGRESS may adjourn on the 22d inst. This will make just enough break between sessions to claim mileage.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, William M. Everets, and Edmund C. Steadman have sons in Yale's Freshman class.

IN Sandwich, England, the curfew is still tolled every evening, as has been the practice for seven hundred years.

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1877.—Gold opened at 102¾; at 11 A. M., 102¾; at 3 P. M., 102¾; United States Bonds—1867, 106½; 1881, 106½; Sterling Exchange, $4 81@$4 84¾; Pacific Mail, 22¾; Western Union, 79¼; Panama Railroad, 128; California Wool, quiet; Spring fleece, 24@25c.; burry, 13@15c.; pulled, 30@38c.; Fall clip, 17@20c.; burry, 16@20c.; Whale Oil, quiet, 52@60c.; Winter-bleached, 63@70c.; Sperm Oil, quiet and weak, $1 08@$1 10; Winter-bleached, $1 35@1 40; Hides, quiet, 22@22½c.; Cotton, strong; N. Y. Wheat, $1 45@1 54, dull; Flour, dull.

LIVERPOOL, November 17, 1877.—Average California Wheat, 12s 7d@12s 10; Club, 12s 10d@13s 2d.

LONDON, November 17.—Consols, 96 9-16; U. S. Bonds: 5's, 106⅝; 4½'s, 105½.

Currency is quoted at 97¼ buying and 98 selling.

Half Dollars are quoted 4 per cent discount buying and 3¾ per cent discount selling.

Trade Dollars are quoted at 96¾ buying and 96¾ selling; Mexican Dollars, 94⅛ buying and 95 selling.

Fine Silver was quoted in New York to-day at $1 13⅜, gold, per ounce, and in London at 54¼d.

CALIFORNIA FREIGHTS—NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A disagreeable storm has prevailed all day, consequently there is nothing doing in the freight market.

Boston advices mention that a fair business is doing, but shipments consist of light goods, weight being scarce. Railroad freights at that port, however, have been active, though not to the extent of the past fortnight. Shipments during the week amounted to 2,300 packages, including 775 packages fish, 25 cases canned goods, 150 cases of canned fish, 30 packages of tobacco.

Merchandise markets are very quiet, the storm interfering with the little that is doing. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is quiet and firmer. Pork is steady at $14 25. Rio coffees are more active at a reduction of ¼c. Refined sugars are in better demand and ⅛c. lower. Teas are quiet. Another auction sale is announced for next week. Petroleum is quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet. Quicksilver dull and nominal at 52½@54c. Hides are in better demand at lower prices. Sales of 1,800 California at 21c. gold. Hops meet with better demand from brewers at 9@13c. Wool is in very moderate demand at weak prices. California Spring has sold to a fair extent, but Fall is quiet. Sales of 10,000 pounds Spring at 20@26c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Grain markets the past week have presented a remarkably steady front, and cash, while a trifle above options, is less distant from them than usual of late. Prices all around close firm and a trifle above the best prices for the week. Provisions are continually weakening under increasing heavy receipts of hogs and the better prospects for a large packing business this winter. Cash rates are drawn nearly to the options, and a rapid decline of cash without a corresponding weakness of futures has marked the course of pork. To-day a long downward step was taken, which may not improbably be followed by others shortly. Sales of November Wheat were made at $1 04¾; Oats, 24@24⅜c.; year Pork $12 20@12 65; cash Pork, $12 50@13 50; year Lard, $7 87½@8 07½. Closing cash prices were: Wheat, $1 06¾ bid; Corn, 44⅞c.; Oats, 24⅝c.; Rye, 54c.; Barley, 58¾c.; Pork, $13 07½; Lard, $7 87½@7 90.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, November 17.—In Wool the demand for domestics is fair, but there is no improvement in the market, sales having been at low and unsatisfactory prices. Fine fleeces are neglected, medium grades being chiefly in request. Combing and delaines are in demand, commanding full prices. Sales include Ohio fleeces No. 1, XXX and above at 42½@47c.; Michigan medium and X, 40@42½c.; Western fleeces, 34@45c.; delaines and combing, 45@48c.; unwashed combing, 34@38c.; hub washed, 45c.; super and X pulled, 30@37c. Sales of California Wool for the week were 357,000 pounds, including Spring at 22@35½c. and Fall at 15@27½c., the latter price being for a very choice lot of Norther Fall.

PRODUCE MARKET.

[The following quotations of Flour and Grain are for gold, unless otherwise specified.]

FLOUR—We quote Superfine at $5 00@5 50; shipping Extras, in cargo lots, $4 50@7 00 and $7 00@7 50, in jobbing lots, the last for silver.

WHEAT—The receipts to-day were exceptionally light, aggregating slightly over 500 centals. The market was dull and weak. Sale of 400 ctls choice Proper, to a miller, $2 32½. We quote shipping at $2 20@2 25; milling, $2 25@2 30 ₹ ctl.

BARLEY—Is firm. Sale 1,600 ctls of good Bay feed, $1 70. We quote Feed, $1 67½@1 72½; brewing, $1 77½@1 82½ ₹ ctl.

OATS—We quote feed at $1 50@1 90; milling, $1 90@2 12½ ₹ ctl.

CORN—We quote large Yellow at $1 65@1 70; large White, $1 70@1 72½; and small Round, $1 72½@1 77½ per ctl. Sales 100 sks good old large Yellow from warehouse, $1 70.

RYE—We quote $1 40@2 55 ₹ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote at $1 60@1 65 ₹ ctl.

POTATOES—The market was without change to-day, with large receipts. Petaluumas, Tomales and Early Rose selling from 90c@$1 15, and River Reds, from 60@90c ₹ ctl. Sweets were steady at 75@87½c ₹ ctl.

ONIONS—We quote 45@55c ₹ ctl; 8c ₹ lb is being offered for Top Onions.

HAY—We quote for the different varieties: Wheat, $18@24 00; tame and wild oat, $15@20; barley, $16@19; stock, $15@18 ₹ ton. At the close of the week there is no accumulation and prices are firm.

STRAW—Quotable at 65@70c ₹ bale for good, which is scarce, the market being choked with an almost unsalable article quotable at 40c.

GROUND BARLEY—Is now selling from the mills at $38@40 ₹ ton—the outside figure for silver.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand from the mills at 2½@3c; feed, $38@39 50 ₹ ton—the outside figure for silver.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is now fixed at $42 ₹ ton, less the usual discount.

BRAN—The price of Bran from the mills is $22 50 ₹ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The mill price now stands at $37 ₹ ton.

SEEDS—The price of White Mustard Seed is entirely nominal. We quote, silver: Flax, ₹ lb 3@3¼c; Mustard, white, 5c; Mustard, brown, 2¼@2¾c; Canary, 6@7c; Alfalfa, 10@11c; Timothy, 8@10c.

BEANS—We quote, silver: Pea, ₹ ctl., $2 55@$2 67½; Small White, $2 50@2 55; Butter, $2 00; Bayo, $3 12½@3 50; Pink, $3 60@3 75; Red, $3 75@3 87½; Lima, $3 37½@4 00.

EGGS—We quote California, dull, 45@50c; Salt Lake, good to choice, 37½@42½c; Eastern, 32½@35c ₹ doz.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is an accumulation of medium to good Fresh Roll Butter, but strictly choice is scarce, and brings 47½@50c ₹ lb. Both California and Eastern Cheese are very scarce. We quote half silver rates as follows: Fresh Roll ₹ lb., 40@47½c; do 2d quality, 30@35c; Pickled Roll, ₹ lb, 27½@30c; Firkin, new, 20@22c; do Eastern, 18@22½c; California Cheese, 18@20c; Eastern, 18@22½c.

PROVISIONS—Following are current rates: Eastern Hams, 15@16¾c; California do, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 12½@14c; Smoked Beef, 10@11c; Lard, tierces, 12½@14c; do tins, 10 lbs, 11@11¾c; do do, 5 lbs, 11¾@12¾c.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote: Hens, ₹ doz, $6 00@7 50; Young Roosters, $6 00@7 50; Old Roosters, $4 50@5 50; Broilers, $4 00@5 50; Ducks, ₹ doz, $5 50@7 50; Turkeys, ₹ lb, 16@19c; do, dressed, ₹ lb, 18@21c; Geese, ₹ pair, $1 75@2 50.

GAME—Venison, ₹ lb, 4@7c; Rabbit, $1 ₹ doz; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Quail, $1 25@1 50; Mallards, $2 50@4; Sprigs, $1 50@2 00; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; Teal, 1 50@2 00; Gray Geese, $1 50@2 00; English Snipe, $2 50@3 00; common do, 75c@$1 ₹ doz.

BEESWAX—Choice brings 30@31c ₹ lb.

HONEY—The supply is short. We quote choice White, in frames, at 18@22½c; No. 2, 12½@15c; Dark, 12½@15c; Strained, 12½@16c ₹ lb.

NUTS—California Walnuts, are selling at 9@10c; fresh crop selling at the outside figure; Chile Walnuts, 7@8c; Peanuts, 3@5c; California Almonds, 12@16c, do hard shell, 6@7c ₹ lb; Chestnuts, 25@30c ₹ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Oranges, ₹ M, $25 00@30 00; Limes, $12 50; Sicily Lemons, ₹ box, $12 50@13 50; Cocoanuts, ₹ 100, $7 00@8 00; Bananas, ₹ bunch, $2 00@4 00; Pineapples, ₹ doz, $8 00; Pomegranate, ₹ lb, 6@8c; Plums, ₹ lb, 7@8c; Prunes, ₹ lb, 5@7c; Pears ₹ box, 40@65c; Winter Nellis, ₹ box, 75c@$1 00; Figs ₹ box, 50c; Quinces, ₹ box, 75c@$1; Strawberries ₹ chest, $10 00@13 00; Raspberries, ₹ basket, 20c; Apples, common, ₹ box, 50@75c; choice do, 75c@$1 25; grapes, ₹ box, 40@60c; do Muscat, box, 75c@$1 25; do Tokay, 65@$1 00; Black Morocco, box, $2 00@2 50; Wine Grapes, ₹ ton, $20.

A WOULD-BE wife murderer in Arkansas a few days ago snapped both cocks of a loaded gun at his wife, who was sick in bed. He then took the gun by the muzzle and attempted to dash out the sufferer's brains, but the breech glanced on the bedpost, both barrels exploded, and the charges of buckshot entered his lungs and killed him.

NEVER plead guilty to poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you might better admit that you are a villain.

BEFOGGED steamers are making a run on the banks of Newfoundland.—[Chicago Journal.

How to Sit a Horse.

It is a recognized principal that "a horse-man grows from his seat." By *seat* is meant the manner in which the weight of his person receives the impulse of the horse's movement. At every step the impulse changes, unless the seat is a good one, the weight is jostled and the smooth action of the horse is disturbed. If it is good, it is so adjusted as to receive the changing action with a yielding resistance to the shock, and to give no unduce check to the motive power. While there must be a certain ease of displacement there must also be an ability to hold firm to the saddle, and, after leaving it, to return smoothly to it. The real points of attachment should be only from the knee upward,—by the inner flat of the thigh. Ease of motion depends on the freedom of the lower leg and the ready flexibility of the loins. From the knee to the hip we need firmness and solidity; from the knee downward, the freest pliancy. No movement of the horse should be so sudden, and no lift in leaping should be so great, that the thighs may not securely retain their position, and the body and calves their flexibility. Rigidity of the body implies the transmission of force to the long end of the lever, which is the father of the fall, while rigidity of the lower legs carries an uncontrolled impulse to the other end of the lever and disturbs the horse. The absolute point of contract—the point which never yields its grip—is at the knees only. In the leap, and to a less degree in the gallop, these are the constant points of communication, and however much the seat may be raised in a strong leap these regulate its safe and correct return.

Pliancy of the hips and freedom of the calves are the first objects to be sought, and it is these which it is the most difficult for the mature beginner to acquire. Much help may be gained from a sort of calisthenic exercise of the body, swaying from front to rear and from side to side, and moving the arms in all directions, retaining meanwhile a firm seat without the action of the calves or the heals. There should be cultivated too the ability to reach the toe far foward on the horse's shoulder, and to raise the heel high against his side without materially changing the position of the knee. In short, the man should learn the new art of moving his head, arms, body and lower legs from his new point of attachment at the thighs and seat, with the same instinctive case and certainty with which he has learned to move his whole person when resting on his feet. In proportion as this suplenness has become complete and instinctive, in that proportion does the man remove himself from the condition of a suit of clothes stuffed with sand, which would topple over with the least movement of the horse.—*Col. Waring, in Scribner for November.*

Anecdote of a Dog.

A gentleman of Suffolk, being on an excursion with his friend, and having a Newfoundland dog of the party, he soon became the subject of conversation; when the master, after a long eulogium upon his perfections, assured his companion that he would, upon receiving the order, return and fetch any article he should leave behind, from any distance. To confirm this assertion a marked shilling was put under a large square stone by the side of the road—being first shown to the dog. The gentleman then rode for three miles, when the dog received the signal from his master to return for the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, the gentlemen rode on and reached home; but to their surprise and disappointment, the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day. It afterwards appeared that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place, till two horsemen, riding by, and attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, when one of them alighting, removed the stone, and seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not at the time conceiving it to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained undisturbed in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed chamber, and secreted himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his trousers upon a nail by the bedside; but when the travelers were both asleep, the dog took them into his mouth, and leaping out of the window, which was left open on account of the sultry heat, reached the house of his master at four o'clock in the morning with the prize he had made free with; in the pockets of which were found a watch and money, that were returned upon being advertised, when the whole mystery was mutually unraveled, to the admiration of all the parties.

PHONETIC SPELLING.—Prof. Knowlton made a few highly interesting remarks upon phonetic spelling at the late teachers' meeting in San Francisco. He proved conclusively that there is not a single man or woman in America who can spell the English language correctly, and pointed out the absurdity of teaching our little children certain sounds to represent the letters of the alphabet, when in fact those letters symbolize many sounds. Taking the vowels, for instance: A has eight different pronunciations; E has six; I, five; O, nine; and U, eight. When he reached the consonants, the reportorial pencil fell, for a repetition or explanation of hieroglyphic sounds (if mysterious breath characters can be thus defined), was entirely beyond the power of any one not a walking dictionary of phonetic curiosities. As an example of this fact, and one of the singular possibilities in spelling, one word from the Professor's vocabulary will be given. To use his own language: Will you pronounce for me the following word: "Ghoughphtheightteean." No, you cannot answer. Well, it spells potato. Do you see? No? Then I'll prove it to you. Gh stands for p, as you'll find from the last letters in hiccough. Ough stands for o, as in dough. Phth stands for t, as in phthisic. Eigh stands for a, as in neighbor. Tte stands for t, as in gazette, and eau stands for o, as in beau—and so from that jumble of letters you unearth the simple potato.

A YOUNG lady in Clinton, Ill., sent twenty-five cents and a postage stamp in reply to an advertisement that appeared in a religious journal of "how to make an impression," received for an answer: "Sit down in a pan of dough."

OUR friend Will H——has invented something that beats the telephone. He proposes to put in a line of women, fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first as a secret.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light—
Fold on white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A sleader cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies,
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And ripening in the autumn sun
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring
That thrill beneath the April sky
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets sliding through the grass,
Shall piep for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud
That tried to blossom in the snow
Lies withered where the violets blow.

WHAT DYING PEOPLE SEE.

It is somewhat singular that the natural longing to penetrate the great secret of mortality should not have suggested to some of the inquirers into so-called "spiritual" manifestations that before attempting to obtain communication with the dead, through such poor methods as raps and alphabets, they might more proprrly, and with better hope of gaining a glimpse through the "gates ajar," watch closely the dying, and study the psychological phenomena which accompany the act of dissolution. Thus, it might be possible to ascertain, by comparison of numerous instances, whether among those phenomena are any which seem to indicate that the mind, soul or self of the expiring person is not undergoing a process of extinction, but exhibiting such tokens as might be anticipated were it entering upon a new phase of existence, and coming into possession of fresh faculties.

It is at least conceivable that some such indications might be observed, were we to look for them with care and caution, under the rare conditions wherein they could at any time be afforded; and, if this should prove to be the fact, it is needless to dilate on the intense interest of even such semblance of confirmation of our hopes.

In a majority of deaths the accompanying physical conditions hide from the spectators whatever psychological phenomena may be taking place. The sun of our poor human life mostly sets behind an impenetrable cloud. Of all forms of death, the commonest seems to be the awful "agony" with its unconscious groans and stentorous breath. The dying person seems to sink lower and lower, as if beneath the waters of an unfathomable sea; a word, a motion, a glance, rising up at longer and longer intervals, till the last slow and distant sighs terminate the woeful strife, and the victory of death is complete. When this is the mode of dissolution, it is of course hopeless to look for any indication of the fate of the soul at its exodous; and the same holds good as regards death in extreme old age, or after exhausting disease, when the sufferer very literally "falls asleep." Again, there are death which are accompanied by great pain or delirium, or which are caused by sudden accidents, altogether hiding from our observation the mental condition of the patient. Only in a small residue of cases the bodily conditions are such as to cause neither interference with, nor yet concealment of, the process of calm and peaceful dissolution, in the full light of mental sanity, and it is to these only we can look with any hope of fruitful observation. We ask whether, in such cases, instances have ever been known of occurrences having any significance, taken in connection with the solemn event wherewith they are associated? Does our forerunner on the hilltop show by his looks and actions—since he is too far off to speak to us—that he beholds, from his "Peak in Darien," an ocean yet hidden from our view?

I should hesitate altogether to affirm positively that such is the case; but, after many inquiries on the subject, I am still more disinclined to assert the contrary. The truth seems to be that, in almost every family or circle, questions will elicit recollections of death-bed scenes, wherein, with singular recurrence, appears one very significant incident, namely, that the dying person, precisely at the moment of death, and when the power of speech was lost, or nearly lost, seemed to see something—or rather, to speak more exactly, to become conscious of something present (for actual sight is out of the question) of a very striking kind, which remained invisible to and unperceived by the assistants. Again and again this incident is repeated. It is described almost in the same words by persons who have never heard of similar occurrences, and who suppose their own experiences to be unique, and have raised no theory upon it, but merely considered it to be "strange," "curious," "affecting," and nothing more. It is invariably explained that the dying person is lying quietly, when suddenly, in the very act of expiring, he looks up—sometimes starts up in bed—and gazes on (what appears to be) vacancy, with an expression of astonishment, sometimes developing instantly into joy, and sometimes cut short in the first emotion of solemn wonder and awe. If the dying man were to see some utterly unexpected but instantly recognized vision, causing him a great surprise, or rapturous joy, his face could not better reveal the fact. The very instant this phenomenon occurs death is actually taking place, and the eyes glaze even while they gaze at the unknown sight. If a breath or two still heave the chest, it is obvious that the soul has already departed.

A few narrations of such observations, chosen from a great number which have been communicated to the writer, will serve to show more exactly the point which it is desired should be established by a larger concurrence of testimony. The following are given in the words of a friend on whose accuracy every reliance can be placed:

"I have heard numberless instances of dying persons showing unmistakably by their gestures, and sometimes by their words, that they saw in the moment of dissolution what could not be seen by those around them. On three occasions facts of this nature came distinctly within my own knowledge, and I will, therefore, limit myself to a detail of that which I can give on my own authority, although the circumstances were not so striking as many others known to me, which I believe to be equally true.

"I was watching one night beside a poor dying man of consumption; his case was hopeless, but there was no appearance of the end being very near; he was in full possession of his senses, able to talk with a strong voice, and not in the least drowsy. He had slept through the day, and was as wakeful that I had been conversing with him on ordinary subjects to while away the long hours. Suddenly, while we were thus talking quietly together, he became silent, and fixed his eyes on one particular spot in the room, which was entirely vacant, even of furniture. At the same time a look of the greatest delight changed the whole expression of his face, and, after a moment of what seemed to be intense scrutiny, he said to me in a joyous tone, 'There is Jim.' Jim was a little son whom he he had lost the year before, and whom I had known well; but the dying man had a son still living, named John, for whom he had sent, and I concluded it was of John he was speaking, and that he thought he heard him arriving, so I answered:

"'No. John has not been able to come.'

"The man turned to me impatiently and said, 'I do not mean John. I know he is not here, it is Jim, my little lame Jim; surely you remember him?'

"'Yes,' I said, 'I remember dear little Jim, who died last year, quite well.'

"'Don't you see him then? There he is,' said the man, pointing to the vacant place on which his eyes were fixed, and, when I did not answer, he repeated almost fretfully. 'Don't you see him standing there?'

"I answered that I could not see him, though I felt perfectly convinced that something was visible to the sick man which I could not perceive. When I gave him this answer he seemed quite amazed, and turned round to look at me with a glance of indignation. As his eyes met mine, I saw that a film seemed to pass over them, the light of intelligence died away, he gave a gentle sigh and expired. He did not live five minutes from the time he first said: 'There is Jim,' although there had been no sign of approaching death previous to that moment.

"The second case was that of a boy about 14 years of age, dying also of decline. He was a refined highly-educated child, who throughout his long illness had looked forward with much hope and longing to the unknown life to which he believed he was hastening. On a bright summer morning it became evident that he had reached his last hour. He lost the power of speech, chiefly from weakness, but he was perfectly sensible, and made his wishes known to us by his intelligent looks. He was sitting propped up in bed, and had been looking rather sadly at the bright sunshine playing on the trees outside his open window for some time. He had turned away from this scene, however, and was facing the end of the room, where there was nothing whatever but a closed door, when all in a moment the whole expression of his face changed to one of the most wondering rapture, which made his half-closed eyes open to their utmost extent, while his lips parted with a smile of ecstasy; it was impossible to doubt that some glorious sight was visible to him, and from the movement of his eyes it was plain that it was not one, but many objects on which he gazed, for his look passed from end to end of what seemed to be the vacant wall before him, going backward and forward with ever-increasing delight manifested in his whole aspect. His mother then asked him if what he saw was some wonderful sight beyond the confines of the world, to give her a taken that it was so by pressing her hand. He at once took her hand and pressed it meaningly, giving thereby an intelligent affirmative to her question, though unable to speak. As he did so a change passed over his face, his eyes closed, and in a few minutes he was gone.

"The third case, which was that of my own brother, was very similar to the last. He was an elderly man, dying of a painful disease, but one which never for a moment obscured his faculties. Although it was known to be incurable, he had been told that he might live some months, when somewhat suddenly the summons came on a dark January morning. It had been seen in the course of the night that he was sinking, but for some time he had been perfectly silent and motionless, apparently in a state of stupor; his eyes closed, and his breathing was scarcely perceptible. As the tardy dawn of the winter morning revealed the rigid features of the countenance from which life and intelligence seemed to have quite departed, those who watched him felt uncertain whether he still lived; but suddenly, while they bent over him to ascertain the truth, he opened his eyes wide, and gazed eagerly upward with such an unmistakable expression of wonder and joy that a thrill of awe passed through all who witnessed it. His whole face grew bright with a strange gladness, while the eloquent eyes seemed literally to shine as if reflecting some light on which they gazed; he remained in this attitude of delighted surprise for some minutes, then in a moment the eyelids fell, the head dropped forward, and with one long breath the spirit departed."

A different kind of case to those above narrated by my friend was that of a young girl known to me, who had passed through the miserable experiences of a sinful life in Aldershot, and then had tried to drown herself in the river Avon, near Clifton. She was in some way saved from suicide, and placed for a time in a penitentiary, but her health was found to be hopelessly ruined, and she was sent to die in the quaint old workhouse of St. Peter's at Bristol. For many months she lay in the infimary literally perishing piecemeal of disease, but exhibiting patience and sweetness of disposition quite wonderful to witness. She was only 18 years, poor young creature! when all her little round of errors and pain had been run; and her innocent, pretty face might have been that of a child.

She never used any sort of cant (so common among women who have been in refuges), but had apparently somehow got hold of a very living and real religion, which gave her comfort and courage and inspired her with the beautiful spirit with which she bore her frightful sufferings. On the wall opposite her bed there hung by chance a print of the lost sheep, and Mary S——, looking at it one day, said to me, "That is just what I was, and what happened to me; but I am being brought safe home now." For a long time before her death her weakness was such that she was quite incapable of lifting herself up in bed, or of supporting herself when lifted, and she, of course, continued to lie with her head on the pillow while life gradually and painfully ebbed away, and she seemingly became nearly unconscious. In this state she had been left one Saturday night by the nurse in attendance. Early at dawn next morning—an Easter morning as it chanced—the poor old women who occupied the other beds in the ward were startled from their sleep by seeing Mary S—— suddenly spring up to a sitting posture in her bed, with her arms outstretched, and her face raised, as if in a perfect rapture of joy and welcome. The next instant the body of the poor girl fell back a corpse. Her death had taken place in that moment of mysterious ecstasy.

A totally different case again was that of a man of high intellectual education, well known in the world of letters. When dying peacefully, as became the close of a profoundly religious life, and having already lost the power of speech, he was observed suddenly to look up as if at some spectacle invisible to those around with an expression of solemn surprise and awe, very characteristic, it is said, of his habitual frame of mind. At that instant, and before the look had time to falter or change, the shadow of death passed over his face, and the end had come.

In yet another case I am told that at the last moment so bright a light seemed suddenly to shine from the face of a dying man that the clergyman and another friend who were attending him actually turned simultaneously to the window to seek for the cause.

Another incident of a very striking character occurred in a well known family. A dying lady exhibited the aspect of joyful surprise to which we have so often referred, spoke of seeing one after another, three of her brothers who had long been dead, and then apparently recognized, last of all, a fourth brother, who was believed by the bystanders to be still living in India. The coupling of his name with that of his dead brother excited such awe and horror in the mind of the person present that she rushed from the room. In due course of time letters were received announcing the death of the brother in India, which had occurred some time before his dying sister seemed to recognized him.

Again, in another case a gentleman who had lost his only son some years previously, and who had never recovered from the afflicting event, exclaimed suddenly when dying, with the air of a man making a most rapturous discovery, "I see him! I see him!"

Not to multiply such anecdotes too far, anecdotes which certainly possess a uniformity pointing to similar cause, whether that cause be physiological or psychical, I will now conclude with one authenticated by a near relative of the persons concerned. A late well known bishop was commonly called by his sisters "Charlie," and his elder sister bore the pet name of "Liz." They had both been dead some years, when their youngest sister,

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, November 22, 1877.

IS NEW ENGLAND DEGENERATING?

One of the Saratoga Social Scientists Dr. Allen, of Lowell, says Saturday's *Examiner*, feared "the physical, mental and moral degeneracy" of New England, because of the love of money and adventure, fondness for mental rather than physical labor, a too high standard of living, a dislike of hard work, a decline of the birth-rate and a false educational system. Partly as the effect of these conditions, the people of the country are moving to the cities. There is also a constant drain of the better part of the population by emigration, and to make the matter worse, in his opinion, the places of the missing are filled by a foreign element. The latter class are not only recruited by fresh arrivals from the other side of the water, but increase faster than the native population in consequence of a high birth-rate.

But the Buffalo *Courier* thinks that really there is no occasion for so much alarm. The influx of foreigners is not so large as it was a few years ago, even if this were an evil—and we are far from putting faith in such an opinion. Besides, the foreigners, become Americanized or "Yankeefied" so rapidly that in a few years it is hard to say which is which as between them and the old stock. If the New Englanders have any occasion for anxiety, it is not because of any supplanting of the natives by the foreignrs but for the reason that a low birth-rate, if this should become characterissic of all New Englanders, native and naturalized, would indicate cause not at all favorable to the stamina of any people. The tendency to desert the county, for the city is also one not to be lightly regarded, and even those who are least concerned by the prophecies of such pessimists as Dr. Allen, are looking about for means to tempt the people back again to the farms they have deserted. It is suggested that a large class who ought to live in the country might be induced to return, if farmers would provide small and comfortable homes for their occupation. The interest of farmers would be served by employing men with families, while the latter could not fail to better their condition by the exchange from city to country life.

BUTTER COUNTIES.

Saturday's *Bee* contains the following concerning the production of butter in this State: The principal butter-making counties of the State at present are Marin and Humboldt. Marin has for years been noted for her dairy land, but Humboldt is comparatively new in the business. For the past two years thirty cents per pound has been the average for the entire shipment. From July, 1875 to July, 1876, her exports of this article amounted to 112,672 pounds, valued at $33 791.60; from July, '76 to July, '77, 115,015, valued at $34,507.20: making for the two years money received for butter exported, $68,298.80. Marin does a larger business, but we have not the figures at hand to compare them. The time seems to be not far distant when California will not only raise enough butter to supply herself and neighbors, but also to ship East. And why should she not? She has every facility at her hand, as good a grazing country as there is in the world and plenty of it, a climate not severe on cattle and the cows yield copiously of milk. And for that matter there is no reason why our State should not produce everything she needs. When the lands become more thickly settled and the people as a rule leave wild speculation for safe investments, California will become a great manufacturing, trading and producing country. It may not be for years but it will be in time.

GOOD FOR A DRY SEASON.

The farmers on the Sacramento river, both above and below Sacramento, says the *Bulletin*, have generally made good crops this season and are well satisfied with the results of the season's operations. Most of them have cut more or less alfalfa hay, and it has brought good prices. A number of meadows have made their owners $75 to $100 per acre. They yielded three good crops of hay, of from two to two and a half tons to the acre, which sold on the river bank at $10 to $12 per ton, and then yielded from five to ten hundred pounds of seed to the acre, which sold at 10 cents per pound. In addition to these, the seed chaff sold at from $3 to $5 per load. Then the pasture has been good for the last two months. One meadow of 30 acres has paid just $3,000, or an even $100 per acre. Those that have kept cows and made butter have also done well. The cows have given a good quantity of milk the season through, and butter during the latter part of the year has brought a good price.

OUR double-size Weekly is receiving compliments on all hands. An agent will visit all parts of the county to make collections and canvass for new subscribers. We are offering this fine 28-column paper for three dollars per year, when paid in advance. We ought to add a thousand subscribers to our list before New-Years.

HORSE—MAN.

Fitzgerald's Newspaper thus moralizes: Those interested in the horse are complaining of the lack of good walkers. Good trotters and runners there are in abundance; but excellence in walking is scarce. The racing clubs and even the agricultural societies very rarely offer premiums for the fastest walkers. Is not this same mistake make in regard to men in the present age? Do we not confine our honors and awards too much to what are called "the higher profession," and, by ignoring the lower and most useful forms of labor, are we not to blame for the lack of excellence displayed therein? We ought to remember that well-doing in one form is just as much well-doing as in another. The farmer is at least of as much importance to the country as the politician, and there should be as much competition among farmers as among politicians. Good serving is as important an item in social life as are pleasant rooms and entertaining conversation; and the servant should take as much pride in his part as my lady in hers. But we have succeeded in making the lower walks of live distasteful to those whose place is in them; and their numerous attempts to enter spheres for which they are not fitted account for much of the incompetency in high places. If we could make it to the interest of everyone to do his best in his own department, the world would move much easier.

THE CHINESE.

The following sensible, plain, unvarnished statement of the exact situation concerning the odious presence of the Chinese nuisance on this Coast we clip from the columns of that spicy and common sense paper the San Francisco *Daily Exchange*: The Six Chinese Companies had better begin to pack their trunks and return to the land of their birth. There is a growing and widespreading feeling on the part of the people of the Pacific Coast that this is the home of the Caucasian, and that any further emigration of the Celestial Pagan must be stopped. This feeling must be respected. It must be heeded. While we have no sympathy with would-be rioters, we have every sympathy with white labor, which is suffering from competition with Chinese labor. Capital can afford to employ white labor. If not, let us make haste more slowly. If we have been growing too fast, thanks to the Chinese, let us grow a little slower, but more surely, without them. Congress must interfere for the benefit of the white people of the Pacific Coast. It is useless to laugh and ask, "are you afraid of the Chinese?" when the question of the immigration, in countless hordes, of an undesirable class of people is agitated. A few may profit, but the many suffer. We can develop the resources of the Pacific Coast without the presence of the Chinese. If we can't, the sooner we turn back the tide of civilization the better. The Chinaman has had his day. Now for the development of our resources without him.

WHITE AND RED.

The New York *Sun* of the 10th thus discourses concerning the recent Nez Perces revolt and matters pertaining thereto: It seems that the Grand Jury of Idaho Territory have found indictments for murder against thirty-two Indians as principals and accessories in the Nez Perce revolt. The people in that region are swift enough to indict Indians for killing white men, but white men who murder Indians can reasonably expect to go free. A year ago last June an Indian of Joseph's band was deliberately shot down in Joseph's valley by a white man named Finley, aided by another named McNall. General Howard reported that act to be wanton and unprovoked murder. The Interior Department officially declared that "the disturbances with Joseph have been aggravated by the murder by white men of one of Joseph's band." Yet that outrage has gone unpunished till this day, and no Oregon courts or officials have been enough interested in the affair to take it up. "When I saw all the settlers take the murderer's part," said Joseph to the Indian Commissioners a year ago, "though they spoke of bringing him to trial then, I told them that it could not be that the law was in favor of murder. But I could see that they all favored the murderer, so I told them they ought to leave my valley." Instead of this, Joseph and his band were driven out and the white men were let in. It makes a difference whether murderer and murdered are white or red.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* of the 19th says: The running of trains between Martinez and Oakland is likely to be deferred until there is provision made for watering the engines there. If within a few days a satisfactory quantity and supply of water is obtained in the well being now bored, the *Gazette* presumes that the trains will follow soon after, but does not make much count on having this accommodation before the first of December. For the winter, we understand it is the intention of the Directors to run a passenger train from Martinez in the morning, leaving, perhaps, at eight o'clock, and back in the evening, to arrive at 5 or 6 o'clock. The time to and from San Francisco is to be an hour and a half or less. It is also the intention we believe, to run a daily freight train each way, leaving the city in the morning and Martinez in the afternoon. In the spring there will probably be two, or more trains each way daily.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.

Surrender of Kars.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Russian dispatch says the Russians carried Kars by storm. The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the evening and lasted till eight next morning.

Peace Treaty Concluded.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Peace has been concluded with Abyssinia.

Capture of Rosalie Pass.

The Russians have captured Rosalie Pass. General Skobeloff was again wounded but not fatally.

Russians Repulsed.

The Russians were repulsed at Ettropol and Orchanie Defile.

It is reported that the Russians have assaulted Plevna and were repulsed.

Court of Inquiry.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 19.—A Court of Inquiry is investigating the case of Perry, who refused to aid Captain Randall in a battle with the Indians last July.

Chinese Lepers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—There is considerable alarm here at the importation of Chinese lepers. Their immigration must be stopped at once or there is no telling what the consequences will be.

The Mexican Border.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The are reports here of fresh complications on the Mexican border, and the situation is said to be becoming warlike.

Matters in General at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The one of Saturday's Republican Senatorial Caucus was much quieter.

The Committee who waited on the President had an inharmonious interview at first, but it finally resulted in a reconciliation. Hayes says Republicans shall have all the offices.

A new treaty with Mexico is asked for—one to protect railroad interests in the northern States of Mexico.

It is now reported that Henry S Dodge will receive the Mint appointment at San Francisco.

There is some talk of making Hewitt Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee.

The Custom House cartage at San Francisco is to be let out by contract.

Peixottos' appointment is popular.

The address of the California Senate now before Congress, on the Chinese question, is creating considerable interest.

Escobedo's Trial—A Judge's Face Slapped.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 17.—The trial of General Escobedo for the violation of the United States neutrality laws resulted in his acquittal. During the trial Judge Morrell of the United States Court made some remarks from the bench which counsel for defense regarded as reflecting upon them, and which he promptly repelled at the time. Ex-Judge Russell, one of counsel for defense, subsequently addressed a note to Judge Morrell asking him to disclaim reflecting on him, which Judge Morrell refused to do, whereupon Russell slapped Morrell's face in the street after the close of the trial.

End of the Silver King Law Suit.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 17.—The case of Hamilton vs. Reagan, for $75,000 damages, was compromised by Reagan paying $5,000. The Silver King mine is now free from all embarrassment, and work will be pushed vigorously.

Excitement Increasing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent of October 30th, says that the excitement on the frontier is increasing. There is less disposition to bluster, but no disposition to open the frontier for the pursuit of marauders. Mexican journals are resorting to argument, although several are still bitter against the United States.

Wheat Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Fifty-eight vessels took to Europe last week 975,064 bushels of wheat.

Bank Robbed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The *World* says that the safe in the Fifth National Bank at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, was blown open at high noon on Sunday. The burglars got away with $5,000.

Seat Contested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The House Committee on Elections will probably report in favor of Patterson, Democrat, contestant from Colorado. It is believed the conclusion will be a great wrong done that State.

The Fall of Kars Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch dated Veran Kelchi, Sunday evening, says: The fortress and city of Kars with three hundred cannon, stores ammunition, etc., has fallen into Russian hands. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. Russian loss about 2,700. The Russian soldiers took but trifling booty and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day. Grand Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the town at 11:10 Sunday morning.

Operations of the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Montenegrins stormed the citadel of Spitza yesterday. This gives the Montenegrins possession of the coast from the Austrian frontier to the Bayana.

Weavers' Strikes—The Pope's Successor.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The weavers' struck at Oldham, and the employers threatened the suspension of work thus throwing out ten thousand operatives.

The Vatican has decided that no power can veto the Conclave's selection of the Pope's successor.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Ingersoll says he don't want the Berlin mission.

The indications are in favor of the passage of the Paris Exposition bill.

The Democratic caucus have instructed Thurman to move the discharge of Senate Committees after considering the case of Butler of South Carolina. They expected to have two Republican votes and if they do Butler, Conover and Patterson will be sworn in.

Grant Proposed for Berlin Mission.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—The *Commercial* proposes General Grant for the Berlin Mission.

The Pennsylvania Riots, Etc.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Grand Jury report concerning the riots on Pennsylvania railroads and the handling of the military was a bad blunder. It says the Sheriff called upon the military before exhausting all his powers.

S. W. B. Gill, a lawyer of prominence, has disappeared, leaving deficiencies in trusts amounting to nearly half a million.

The Eastern Question—New and Alarming Issues.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Leading Turcophile journals speak of the fall of Kars as the most serious catastrophe of the war, and concede that the Turkish resistance is practically at an end, unless Mehemet, winter or chance will prevent the fall of Plevna.

A meeting is called to express sympathy for the Turks in their present desperate condition. The terms of peace are a subject of great discussion, no doubt being expressed as to the desire of Turkey to make peace, in the event of the surrender or destruction of Osman's army. In the peace discussions, the attitude of Germany is creating much anxiety. It is thought Russia would be willing to grant an acceptance of the terms, but the fear is expressed that Germany may urge Russia to demand terms which England could not permit to be accepted. Much uneasiness is felt here, and the impression prevails among shrewd financial men and politicians that, while the end of Turkish resistance is at hand, the settlement of the terms of peace is full of peril for Europe. England is more alarmed at Germany than Russia, not knowing where to secure allies in case of a rupture with the former. France is not ready for a foreign war, and is greatly embarrassed, of course, by the magnitude of her domestic difficulties.

Resignation of the Ministry Accepted—Press Comments.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Official Journal* announces the resignation of the Cabinet, which President McMahon has accepted. The Ministers will serve until their successors are appointed. Republican newspapers comment bitterly on the Senate's vote last night on the order of the day proposed by the Right, regarding it as the commencement of a serious conflict between the two Chambers. Conservative organs consider that the result of yesterday's proceedings leaves the President's position intact, as it places him above party strife. They recommend the Government to keep within the prescriptions of the Constitution.

From Kars to Erzeroum.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Immediately after the surrender of Kars 15,000 Russians started for Erzeroum. The Russians demanded the surrender of Erzeroum which was refused.

The Montenegrins were repulsed at Scutari.

Matters in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—Two thousand five hundred men have been sent to the Rio Grande. It is proposed that both Governments join forces to expel the Dahn Indians who are the cause of the trouble.

The Trees to be Protected.

WASHINGTON Nov. 21.—Schurz will preserve the American forests and protect the timber rights of the Government at all hazards.

Army Officers not to Drink.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Army officers are warned against intemperance by General Sherman.

Deficiency Bill a Law.

The army and navy deficiency bills have been signed by the President.

The Paris Exposition bill has been passed by the House.

His First Lecture.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Henry Watterson has made his first appearance as a lecturer. It was a success.

General Items of News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The National Woman's Suffrage Convention will meet here January eighth.

No nomination for the Superintendency of the S. F. Mint will be made until December.

It is predicted that the silver bill will pass the Senate without amendment.

Thirty thousand young California salmon have been hatched near Baltimore and sent to the upper Potomac.

Going After the Sharps.

OMAHA, Nov. 21.—The Union Pacific is making a raid on three-card monte men.

Judge Dillon has declared County Bonds issued as subsidy to Railroads illegal

Cariboo Gold Mines.

VICTORIA, N. I., Nov. 21.—Reports from the Cariboo mines are exciting. One gold quartz ledge has been traced for five miles and has an average width of 18 feet.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 21. — The Ophir mine is closed to visitors.

Latest Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.

YESTERDAY'S EVENING BOARD.

Con Virginia	$23 25	Chollar	$34 00
California	6 12½	Crown Point	6 62½
Best & Belcher	10 00	Exchequer	4 70
Ophir	31 50	Gould & Curry	9 00
Mexican	13 50	Hale & Norcross	8 25
Alpha	12 50	Imperial	90
Overman	21 15	Savage	9 50
Justice	12 0	Utah	12 25
Belcher	5 50	Yellow Jacket	12 25
Bullion	6 25	Grand Prize	12 25

Sacramento Markets.

SACRAMENTO, November 20.

FLOUR—Sacramento brands, $7 00, gold.
BUTTER—40@45c.
EGGS—30@45c.
ONIONS—1c.
HAY—$15 00@$18 00; Alfalfa, baled, $12 00@$14 00.
POTATOES—New Early Rose, $1 25@$1 75.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, November 21.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $7 00@$7 50.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11¼c; S. F. Golden C, 11¼c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Yellow C., 12c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14½c; N. Y. Granulated, 13¼.
TEA—Japan, 35@60c.
CANDLES—14@20c.
SOAP—C. O., $ lb 5@6½c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$2 00@$2 05.
BARLEY—$1 75.
POTATOES—$1 50.
HAY—$17 00.
EGGS—$ doz., 45c
POULTRY—Hens, $ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@4 00; Turkeys @ lb 16c.
BUTTER—35c.
WOOL—Spring, 20@25c; Fall, 12@14c.

COMFORTING.

This little piece of sarcasm from the Napa *Register*: Mr. Stephenson of the Vacaville railroad, a few days ago told a prominent citizen of Napa, that when the people of Napa recovered from their excitement and abandoned the road, their company would enforce their Berryessa contracts and go on with the road and build it up through Berryessa and Pope: that by agreement they could do nothing with these Berryessa contracts until the Berryessa men failed to find some more satisfactory route: and that when the Berryessa men failed to find such a route they would enforce the contracts and go on with the road.

Notice to the Ladies of Woodland.

New era in Wools and Fancy Goods. We propose that you shall not pay but Fifteen Cents per ounce for your Zephyr Wools hereafter, and not Twenty and Twenty-five Cents, which you have been compelled to pay heretofore or go to San Francisco, thereby taking trade from Sacramento. We lead in the reduction; now let all follow suit. We will keep on hand a full line of Zephyrs, Cardboard; also, all kinds of Beads, Fancy Goods in endless variety), Sheet Music, at our new store, Northwest Corner Sixth and J Streets. A Fresh Stock of Wools and Fancy Goods. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN F. COOPER.

jy12-2pw

New Advertisements.

F. H. HALL. GEO. D. FISKE, JR.

Hall & Fiske,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER DEALERS!

Will have constantly on hand

All Kinds of Lumber

MANUFACTURED IN THE SIERRA RANGE,

—SUCH AS—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sugar Pine,
Common Sugar Pine,
Yellow Pine Rustic,
Flooring,
Finishing, Etc.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF

ROUGH LUMBER

FOR FRAMING & FENCING PURPOSES!

—ALSO,—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, ETC., ETC.

WILL SELL AT REASONABLE RATES

Office & Yards Near Depot,

Cor. Main and Sixth Streets,

Woodland, Cal.

Depot of Sierra Flume and Lumber Co.

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STEINWAY'S

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANOS!

Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz., TWO MEDALS and DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for

"The Highest Degree of Excellence in All their Styles of Pianos!

No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal.

First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.

A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,

SACRAMENTO,

I St., bet. 6th and 7th, opposite Court House.

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24 YEARS IN SACRAMENTO.

Pioneer Music Store

We purchase all our goods in the East and Europe, and will not be undersold by any one in the State, either in quantity or quality, at

DALE & CO'S,

185 J Street, Sacramento.

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Dale & Co.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR THE

Knabe Piano Fortes and the Prince's Organs.

☞ New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety. no22w

NOTICE.

During the Session of the Legislature the Law Office of the undersigned will be open as usual. W. HUNT GRANT, a competent Attorney, will be in attendance and all business will be under our supervision and direction.

Woodland Nov. 21st, 1877.

no21dwtde6 LAMBERT & DEWITT.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES!

I have again assumed charge, personally, of the well known, old-established **EL DORADO** Livery and Feed Stables, **Near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland,** and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Good Livery Turnouts furnished.

Animals Boarded and cared for on reasonable terms. [jy5w] T. C. POCKMAN.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The **Daily Sun** is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 per year.

The **Sunday** edition of THE SUN is an eight page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post paid $1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: **One Dollar** a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address, PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,

no15wst New York City.

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

☞ AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

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Craft Hotel, Main Street.

JOHN JACOBS, PROPRIETOR.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

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MRS. MARY WINCHELL,

LADIES' NURSE,

Will be pleased to attend ladies at their homes as Nuree, having had much experience. Residence, opp. Exchange Hotel. je5d

New Advertisements.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

FOR 1877-78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY announce, for the year to come, the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western Farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY,"—by EDWARD EGGLESTON (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare ROXY to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of "The American Art Association."

AMERICAN SPORTS.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

OUT-OF-DOOR PAPERS.—by John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.—Dr. Thos. M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE.—Col. George E. Waring, with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to their uses.

SAXE HOLM.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novelette" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"HIS INHERITANCE."—By Adeline Tratton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE"—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in SCRIBNER at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the MAGAZINE, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price, $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increasing in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & CO.,

no20 743 Broadway, New York.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns. no19w

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this county as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.

no15w **D. H. HOWE, Proprietor.**

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Closing Out at Cost,

FOR CASH,

TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP!

$50,000.00 Worth

—OF—

General Merchandise!

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, of all kinds, now in store at

KNIGHTS LANDING

AND BLACK'S STATION,

—ALSO,—

160 ACRES OF LAND

Seven miles Northwest of Black's Station, in Bird Hollow,

2,000 head of Mutton Sheep,
5,000 head of Stock Sheep,
20 head Horses,
4 second-hand Header Wagons,
2 Headers,
1 Grain Derrick,
2 Buggies,
And 1 Spring Wagon.

The Stocks of Goods are large and varied. GOOD BARGAINS will be given; call and examine for yourselves.

☞ All those indebted to us must come and pay up without delay and save cost.

HUSTON BROTHERS.

Knights Landing & Blacks Station, Oct, 23, '77. oc23d1wtf

Probate Notice.

Estate of Pickup Haworth, Deceased.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of PICKUP HAWORTH, deceased.

In the Probate Court of the County of Yolo. The People of the State of California send greeting:

In pursuance of an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge of the County aforesaid, duly made and entered on the 14th day of November, 1877, notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1877, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, at the County Court room, at Court House, in the County of Yolo, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of MARGARET A. HAWORTH, praying that a document now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of PICKUP HAWORTH deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to MARGERET A. HAWORTH, who is named therein as Executrix, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

It is further ordered by the Court, that notice hereof be made by publication for three successive times in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Probate Court hereto affixed, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1877.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

MATT. F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petioner.

no15it

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executrix of the last Will and Testament of CHRISTOPHER BETAGH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at her residence in Washington, Yolo County, California.

November 8th, 1877. ANN BETAGH,

J. C. BALL, Att'y. Executrix.

no8w5t

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE!

Business Suits,.....$30.
Pants,.....$6 to $14.
Dress Suits to Order,..$35 to $60.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, all my own manufacture. ☞ Remember the place.

MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,

WOODLAND. au20dw

WOODLAND

VARIETY STORE,

OPPOSITE COLLEGE,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Mirrors, Brackets and Pockets, Bird Cages, Abelone Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Candies, an endless variety of Toys, etc.

Catholic Books & Pictures a Specialty.

All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call. Jeldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. se26dwlm

A. P. SPENCE, M.D. D. R. BOULTON.

SPENCE & BOULTON,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. BYNUM & CO.,

College Block, Main St., Woodland.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes,

PERFUMERY,

Pure Wines and Liquors

For Medicinal Use,

Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs Generally.

Farmers and people from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded of PURE DRUGS, Day or Night. se28dw

C. F. GRISWOLD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron

AND COPPER-WORK.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing

A SPECIALTY.

GAS-FITTING AND PLUMBING

In all its branches.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Store, Two Doors West of Postoffice,

WOODLAND.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT. au23dw

A New Variety of Wheat.

This new, white, prolific wheat, imported direct from Europe, is a rapid grower and ripens eight days earlier than Club. From a very small portion of seed I raised 45 pounds; in 1876, (from this 45 pounds) 4,080 pounds; this harvest I have about ten tons more than is necessary for my own use, which I will sell in small lots at four cents per pound. The harvest of 1876 tested this wheat thoroughly, as it stood ten days after being dead ripe, and in a hurricane wind, just before being headed, it shelled less than the Club standing by its side. Samples of this wheat can be seen at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE. Both crops were sown in December on plowed land; that of 1876 was vitrioled to sow, so that it is much the darkest of the two. **DANIEL ARCTEE,**

se7w Madison, Yolo Co.

For Sale or Exchange for Land

The well known TACKNEY HOUSE in Woodland is offered as above by the owner. It is desirable, well paying property. Also, for sale, a BLACKSMITH SHOP, opposite the Tackney House, and THREE ACRES OF LAND west of the Catholic Church.

Apply for terms, etc., to JOHN TACKNEY, at the Capital Hotel, Woodland. no6-dwlm

L. DREYFUS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS AND CIGARS!

BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. no13dw

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

106 J STREET, ABOVE FOURTH,

SACRAMENTO.

The Finest and Latest Styles of Cloths on hand. Cutting and all work done by first-class workmen. oc31dw

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON,

First-Class Dressmaker,

WITH MRS. & MISS PORTER, MILLINERS,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

oc15dw1m

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T. E. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petioner.
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Dated, Aug. ANN BETAGH,
Executrix.
no8w5t

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WOODLAND
RIETY STORE,
OPPOSITE COLLEGE,
n Street, Woodland, Cal.
stock of Stationery, School Books,
Pictures,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
s, Brackets and Pockets, Bird Cages,
ine Jewelry, Gums, Pistols, Ammuni-
n, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Candies,
an endless variety of Toys, etc.
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GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

. KUHN & BRO.,
PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,
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Dealers in Tinware,
STOVES, RANGES,
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All orders from the country promptly
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UGS, Day or Night. se28dw

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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A SPECIALTY.
FITTING AND PLUMBING
In all its branches.
WORK GUARANTEED.
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WOODLAND.
F THE BIG TEAPOT. au25dw

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have about ten tons more than is
for my own use, which I will sell in
at four cents per pound. The har-
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Finest and Latest Styles of Cloths
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MILLIE ROBINSON,
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oc15dwim

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 22, 1877.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

"A Sample of Knights Landing Justice."

KNIGHTS LANDING, Nov. 18, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—DEAR SIR:—In your issue of Nov. 4th, there appeared an article with the above heading over the signature of "Spectator," purporting to give the facts about certain things that had taken place in the vicinity of said place. "Spectator" claims to be a silent spectator of the working of the machinery of the law, and the general verdict of this community is, that it would have been better for him to have remained silent unless he had stated things as they were and given all the facts in the case. That Dameron cowhided the Prathers was all the fact he wanted. For that he must be tried, found guilty and fined. How justice suffered, all because "Spectator" did not run the law machinery. How "Spectator" suffers from the extra amount of taxes he will have to pay because Dameron's fine was not larger! The first jury failed to agree, not because they were not equally as honest as "Spectator," but because they did not have his grasp of mind to get the facts. The jury, in their ignorance, thought there must be something that provoked the cowhiding, but "Spectator," in his wisdom, said this was not so. The jury wanted the facts that led to the breach of the peace, but the District Attorney objected and the Court sustained him.

On the second trial the jury found the defendant guilty of assault, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Why? Because they believed that while he technically broke the law, that he did right. This is one of the facts that the far-reaching mind of "Spectator" failed to note. By a wise provision of law, after the jury have rendered their verdict the Judge may, before he renders judgment, hear evidence in mitigation or aggravation of an offence. Judge Hoyt did so in this case, and after hearing the witnesses in mitigation of the offence, rendered his judgment, and this community pronounce it a just one. This is another fact that escaped the penetrating mind of "Spectator" and sent his wits wool-gathering. The jury that found the defendant guilty took a vote among themselves how much they would fine him if it was left to them. Ten voted to fine him ten cents, one fifty cents, and one five dollars—making the average 50½ cents. This is another fact that eluded the all-powerful intellect of "Spectator." Hereafter when he shall write about his neighbors and prate so loudly about justice being done, let him give all the facts and then others will not think he is actuated by malice or personal spite, nor will he make himself so ridiculous by publishing his own stupidity. SPECTATOR No. 2.

Coroner's Inquest.

Last week Coroner Krellenberg was called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who had lived in a cave in the hills on George W. Scott's ranch for several years, of whom very little was known. Following is the result of the inquest:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO.

Before P. Krellenberg, Coroner. In the matter of the inquisition upon the body of — Cameron:

We, the undersigned, summoned to appear before P. Krellenberg, Coroner of the County of Yolo, at Scott's Ranch, on the 16th day of November, 1877, to inquire into the cause of the death of a person found dead on George Scott's ranch, near Madison, whose name is Cameron, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body and hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths each and all do say that we find deceased was named Cameron, was a native of Scotland, aged about 60 years, and further do say that deceased died from natural causes probably increased by exposure.

Louis Andrie, H. T. Lewis, Thomas Derby, John Fox, W. Dutchess, George Johnson.

Metropolitan Wit.

We are willing at all times to pay liberally for a good joke, says the San Francisco *Mail*, but there is a young man who, for the last week, has been hanging around newspaper offices trying to dispose of a humorous paragraph about Cleopatra's needle. It brings in the eye, and the shank, and the point—particularly the point, which is the worst steal ever manufactured. Country papers desirous of embarking in legitimate bankruptcy will do well to advertise for the joke in question on the needle, and, it is needless to say, it shall be inserted.

The above exceedingly facetious item from the pen of the "notes" man of the San Francisco *Mail*, is in keeping with the intense wit of that exceedingly interesting writer. Of all things on earth deliver us from the forced humor of one of the "smart Alecs" of the metropolitan press. Just glance over the items daily sent out through the *Mail*, and you will have no need of applying to your physician for an emetic.

Fine Display of Meats.

In paying a visit to Mossmeyer & Johnson's meat market, in College block, recently, we were surprised at the extent of their operations. Mr. Mossmeyer conducted us through his establishment, and we found by personal observation that he is doing an extensive and thriving business. In the rear of the shop is the lard department, where all the modern appliances are provided for the extrication of this useful article of the *cuisine*. Next we were shown a large tub filled with about 120 splendid sugar cured hams, which will soon be ready for the market. Opposite this we find a large apartment devoted to bacon, filled with material from the carcasses of over 70 pigs. Next was the pickled pork department, then the corned beef, and so on until we come to the retail market proper, which presented an almost holiday appearance. Go and take a stroll through the shop.

Another Ordinance.

The Hog-pen Ordinance, recently adopted by the Town Trustees, provided the provisions of the ordinance be strictly enforced, will conduce to the disquietude of a number of our taxpayers. According to the construction put upon the verbiage of the ordinance by one of our prominent attorneys, if any thoughtless *pig pen* in a fit of absent-mindedness should happen to wander away from the premises of its owner, and go waltzing around the thoroughfares of the Corporation said enclosure of swine is liable to arrest, and, if found guilty, subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the option of the Court. It is to be hoped the proper precautions will be taken by the owners of such property to prevent the unlawful sauntering around of their pig pens.

The Weekly Democrat.

Everyone who saw the WEEKLY DEMOCRAT of last week pronounced it splendid, both as to typhographical appearance and literary merit. Many flattering compliments were paid the publisher for his enterprise and honest endeavors to give full value for the sub scription price of his paper. These compliments he richly deserves, and we hope to see the Yoloites show their appreciation in a more substantial form than mere praise. Canvassers will soon visit all parts of the county to solicit subscriptions. Patronize your paper. Send in your name and address. Full worth of your money is guaranteed.

REPORTER.

Woodland Stock Market.

Transactions amongst the numerous curbstone brokers of Woodland yesterday, were of that peculiarly uncertain consistency popularly attributed to boarding-house soup. One of the principal McMillan operators waltzed off on the morning train to an obscure village in Sonoma county with a bag full of twenties, to get the "boss" out of "soak," and consequently very few deals either pro or con were indulged in. One thing is very evident, and that is that the McMillan mine is a very rich one, and that those who have invested their money in the same are very likely to reap a rich return for their investment. Only yesterday a dividend of 30 cents per share was declared, and this upon the production of only *three tons* of ore shipped to San Francisco for reduction. It is evidently a splendid mine, and bids fair to become exceedingly remunerative to those who have bought the stock. We hope it may come up to their most ardent expectations. Grand Prize, although a little under the depressing influence of a concerted bear movement, still gives promise of a splendid future. Excelsior still languisheth, and unless her physician succeeds in infusing into her veins some life sustaining elixir before long, we fear we shall be called upon to chronicle her early demise.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

Yesterday was an unusually dull day for stocks. A heavy holder of Grand Prize was in town but met with no particularly encouraging news. McMillan seems to remain in statu quo, a few shares being offered at $16. This was thought to be simply a feeler, how ever, to ascertain how the late dividend affected the public pulse. The Blue Bird is rapidly gaining ground as a favorite, partly owing to the confidenge manifested in the Excelsior by its backers, the Blue Bird being on the same ledge. We hope to see lively times in the Woodland the balance of the week.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Saturday was a lively day for the curbstone brokers. John Lawson returned the night before from the Bay where he had been assisting in making the boss of the McMillan "solid," and early yesterday morning he waltzed out on the sidewalk and announced to the bruin tribe that if they wanted anything to come on. Everybody expected to see the fur fly as the bears had had it all their own way for some days, and it was supposed were eager for battle. But alas, no sign of those specimens of the plantigrade were to be found. Where, oh where was Newton, and Strong, and Pillsbury, and the host of admired followers of those illustrious leaders? Gone, like a flash of lightning, gone. When this state of affairs became generally known, the bulls began to gather in front of Elston & White's drug store, to hear what news from the mine Mr. Lawson had to give. As the eloquent words of that gentleman, giving a glowing description of the improving prospect, and wonderful richness of his Arizona bonanza, fell upon the tympanums of the gaping crowd, the excitement became intense, and when Mr. L. wound up his remarks with the assertion that the Globe District in Arizona was the silver bonanza of the world, such a shout went up that we were carried back to the memories of our youthful days when we used to attend the great annual Spanish cattle *rodeos*. Not a share could be had at any price until the next dividend shall be declared.

Excelsior, from sympathy with her lucky neighbor, immediately went to a dollar, her original price, and remained stiff at that price during the day. Blue Bird, situated 500 yards south of the Excelsior, is on a distinct ledge, and not on the same ledge as the Excelsior, as we stated a day or two ago. Blue Bird is held in favorable esteem by the holders of her stock, small lots being offered at $3 per share during the day. To-morrow we will publish the latest from the "Yuba City gravel mine," an enterprise in mining in which a number of our citizens are largely interested but which we have inadvertently omitted to mention heretofore. We did not hear Grand Prize mentioned yesterday.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Owing to the subduing influence of the religious meditations and exercises indulged in Sunday by the curbstone brokers of our city, there did not develop that spirited animosity between them yesterday which is so keenly enjoyed by the outsiders. The fact is the "boys" have quit. The family physician of the Excelsior has given up the case and returned to his practice on the genus homo. J. D. has got all he wants and is renewing his enervated system by taking another tax-collecting trip into the country. A telegram from Pilsbury states that it will be impossible for him to come back to Woodland for ten or twelve years. All the holders of McMillan are perfectly satisfied with their investments in that stock thus far, and another dividend is expected soon. The holders of Excelsior do not seem to be uneasy, and are patiently waiting for news from Mc. Blue Bird is still stiff at $3 per share, so Dave Grum, one of the largest owners in Woodland, says. Grand Prize, being a listed mine, of course is heard from every day through the stock report of the city papers. It is evident that the excitement has subsided for the present at Woodland, and we hope no one will regret having invested in mining interest during its continuance. To-morrow we will tell what we know of the Yuba River enterprise, and then for the present, good-bye to reports of the Woodland Stock Market.

Some One to Love.

The *Bee* charges that the Local of this paper is pining for some one upon whom he can bestow the wealth of his youthful affections, and advises him to come to Sacramento, claiming to have a full supply of lovable creatures of the feminine persuasion always on hand. It excludes the schoolmams from the list, however, saying that their supply in Sacramento is about exhausted, as nearly all of them are already swiftly drifting toward the dazzling shore of the dangerous sea of sentimentality—or words to that effect. We are much obliged to the *Bee* for its kind offer, but must decline to accept it. Woodland girls are good enough for us, thank you. The only draw back that they possess is that they persist in chewing gum while swaggering along the street. Still we consider them equal to the "Belles of the City of the Plains," even if it *is* the Capitol of California.

At Church.

All the bulls and bears went to church Sunday and we hope will exhibit that spirit of brotherly love towards each other to-day which will warrant the teachings received at their respective places of worship were not wholly thrown away. It's mighty hard to deal in mining stocks and be a consistent christian. A man who can successfully combine the profession of stock-jobbing with that of christianity—remain honest in the one and perfect in the other—deserves a little more exalted place hereafter than those to whom such temptation to sin has not been presented.

Crop Prospects.

From parties interviewed, who reside in different parts of the county we learn that a large area of summer-fallow has been sown to wheat, and many are at work plowing for winter sowing. A great deal of the early sown wheat is already up, and after the mild rains just experienced looks remarkably vigorous for this season of the year. A large area will be sown this winter, and all are hopeful of a bountiful yield. Should this prove a good season Yolo will become the banner county in the production of the cereals.

Thanksgiving.

There will be a Thanksgiving service in the M. E. Church Woodland, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M. Thursday, Nov. 29. The Rev. B. F. Rhodes, of Cacheville, will preach a suitable sermon on that occasion. All wishing to spend a portion of that day in religious service are kindly invited.

W. C. CUERY.

An Extensive Business.

We took a stroll through the wagon and carriage manufactory of Deitz & Knox, corner of Main and Second street, Friday, and found a very busy crowd of operatives in the shop. They are doing a large and lucrative business in their line, turning out at least eight vehicles per month, besides job and piece work of all kinds. Mr. A. Huggan presides over the wood department, and claims that he uses nothing but the best material. He is at work on some fancy dog-carts at present, which will astonish the natives when finished. It is unnecessary to speak of the blacksmith department as everybody knows that Frank Knox has no superior in that line. Two fires are kept constantly going and the shop presents a busy scene. They are sole manufacturers of a self-cleaning iron harrow which is becoming very popular with our farmers.

A Marriage and Serenade.

Mr. Alva Sykes and Mrs. Andrews were united in the bonds of matrimony on Tuesday evening the 13th, Rev. Mr. Wiley of Napa officiating. The ceremony was performed at the house of Mr. Barney Wilson. After the matter became known the citizens assembled and proceeded to give the couple a complimentary serenade. Our correspondent informs us that the "music" on the occasion was magnificent, all the instruments used being manipulated in a very artistic manner. The serenaders were invited in and partook of a glass of wine and the usual cake. The party broke up at an early (?) hour, and on their way home made night melodious with sweet strains both vocal and instrumental, from the band. John Gumpper got a good dose of the "music."

A Golden Wedding.

The *Mail* Thursday gave a glowing account of the Golden wedding of Wm. Adams and wife at Knights Landing, which came off Tuesday evening of this week. The party who met the aged couple to congratulate them upon the attainment of the 50th anniversary of their marriage day, met at the Christian Church in that town. It was a surprise to the aged couple, but when apprised of the friendly intention of the participants, they partook of and enjoyed the festivities, both temporal and intellectual, with great satisfaction. We have not space to give the full particulars of the occasion, but are certain that all present enjoyed the meeting hugely. May the old people live to enjoy their diamond wedding with as many pleasant associations, is our wish.

Free Entertainment.

The Good Templars of this city are preparing for a free entertainment to be given in Washington Hall, Friday evening next, Nov. 23d, being the evening previous to the next session of the Yolo County District Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets in Woodland, Saturday, Nov. 24th, and to which the public are respectfully invited to attend. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental solos, dialogues, tableaux, etc. They will be assisted by the Ellis Brass Band and the Knights Landing Amateur Club. The entertainment will close with the play entitled "Bolts and Bars," performed by the Knights Landing Amateurs. The doors will be opened to all, and no collection will be taken. Performance commence at half past seven o'clock.

New Lumber Business.

Messrs. F. H. Hall and George D. Fiske, Jr., have, as will be seen by their new advertisement, started new lumber yards on Main street near the railroad, under the firm name of Hall & Fiske. They have erected a building 24 feet wide by 100 deep, for storing fine lumber, doors, sash, blinds, etc., and their yards being so near the railroad track they are enabled to handle lumber very cheaply. They keep all grades and have received several car loads already. The Sierra pine lumber has grown in favor here since its first introduction and has been extensively used in the construction of several of our best new residences. We predict for the new firm a large and increasing business.

Important Invention.

Wednesday's *Bee*: They are now testing at the railroad shops in this city an important California invention, and it is hoped that the invention will prove entirely satisfactory. The invention is a new method for operating air brakes on railroad trains. Its principal merit lies in a device for the automa ic coupling and uncoupling of the air pipes on the cars, instead of the present tedious system, and there is only one air pipe for the distribution of the compressed air, while two are used at present. The design promises many elements that indicate great usefulness, and in case of accidents of any kind it is claimed that it will be of incalculable benefit.

The Mushroom.

The late rains ushered in the mushroom season, and after each shower dozens of the lovers of this delicate fungus could be seen with pail on arm, striking out for the locality of its growth. We have eaten a great variety of nutricious articles of food in our time, but above all, both for delicacy of flavor, and exquisiness pleasurable association give us the mushroom. That peculiar, rotten wood taste, combined with the exhilarating uncertainty experienced in that the delicate morsel you are swallowing might belong to the toadstool variety of the genus fungi, places the above mentioned fruit in the foremost ranks of epicurean delicacies.

A Beautiful Sight.

One of the prettiest sights we have had the pleasure of gazing upon lately, we saw Friday morning while looking out of the window on the west side of this office. The clouds which had been thickly gathered over the western sky all the morning, suddenly burst asunder, letting a great glimmer of golden sunlight pour down upon that portion of the Coast Range mountains visible from this point. The blending of the dark clouds, the blue sky and the beautiful gladdening sunlight into one grand picture presented a spectacle well worth looking at.

The Excelsior.

The Weekly *Mail* has the following concerning the Excelsior mine in Arizona. It says: A letter from McCleary; now superintendent of the "Excelsior" Silver mine, Arizona, states that he has struck a vein of rich ore about eighteen inches wide which he judges from samples from other mines, will assay from $3,000 to $5,000 per ton. He has not had it assayed yet, but forwarded some of the specimens, which he says are a little over the average, by mail to President B. H. Smith of Hesperian College, one of the owners of the mines.

Dedication at Winters.

Damocles Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, will give a grand public dedication of their new Pythian Castle, just completed. The exercises will take place on the evening of Nov. 29th, Thanksgiving Day, and under the superintendence of Past Chancellor Sim Blum, Vice Chancellor Ed. Fisher and C. J. Robinson, Knight, the Committee on Arrangements, is bound to prove a splendid entertainment. After the dedication exercises a grand ball will be given for the benefit of the Lodge.

Interesting Race.

A match race was made yesterday between Marlers' "Bald Hornet" and Frank Rahm's "Langford," for $250 a-side, to be run on the first day of December. It is to be a running race of a mile, single dash, to rule, and much interest is manifested in the contest of speed between these two favorites. A forfeit of $100 each has been deposited with Johnny Powers at the Palace saloon, and the race will undoubtedly come off. It is to be run over the track of the Woodland Jockey Club.

The following are the latest reported bullion shipments: Tybo Consolidated, November 15, $3,380; Alps, November 19th, $3,749; Grand Prize, November 20th, $20,700.

An Astute Postmaster.

We received through the postoffice recently the following letter:

KNIGHTS LANDING, Nov. 17th, 1877.

EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT:—SIR:—The paper you send to this office addressed "P. M." is not taken out.

Respectfully,
H. E. HARRISON, Clerk.

There is nothing remarkable about the letter, particularly, but when we explain that it is our custom to mail the DEMOCRAT to all the postmasters in the county *free*, it is some what singular that the Knights Landing P. M. should refuse to take the paper out of the office. It must be that he is so blinded by Radicalism that he will not accept a Democratic paper as a gift, or else he is so narrow minded as to think that we would try to force him to pay for the same. We would also suggest to Mr. Harrison that in using the postmasters private stamp in sending letters to others than postmasters he is violating the postal laws of the United States, of which he is a sworn officer.

"Music Hath Charms," Etc.

Late yesterday afternoon from the cavernous gloom of Central Hall came floating into our dismal sanctum tones of ravishing sweetness. We were engaged upon a bloodthirsty editorial, mercilessly showing up the glaring corruption and shameful rottenness of the Radical party, when the voices of the fair singers reached our ears. We paused, and as the entrancing strains came chasing each other into our presence, we were touched, and with softened feelings towards our enemies, we threw down the pen and tore the paper upon which the article was being written in pieces. Another exemplification of the poet's assertion that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." Who the singers were we know not, but unconsciously they have, no doubt, prolonged the existence of the Republican party in this country.

New Patents.

Through Dewy & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Napoleon Beauregard, S. F., disengaging clutch couplings for shafting; Exra F. Dennison, S. F., dredging machine; James H. Murphy, Merced, Cal., and Emory W. Chapman, S. F., excavating machine; Frederick A. Will and Julius Finck, S. F., skewer puller; August Barion, S. F., napkin holder; L. T. Beaver, Placerville, Cal., car coupling; W. H. Callie and Edward Deady, S. F., sewer trap; John S. Hall, S. F., shoe fastening; David Neustadter, S. F., overalls; Jacob Strengel, Andrews' Station, Cal., machine for drilling oil wells; (re-issues) Wm. Fruhling, San Jose, Cal., gang plow; (trade-marks) A. C. Deitz & Co., S. F., Kerosene oil.

Gold Washing Revival.

It is possible there may be a revival of gold washing at Gold Bluff, in Humboldt county. At one time, years ago, the excitement among miners was very great in this direction, but died out suddenly, and for years, although the sands have been more or less steadily worked, the yield of auriferous particles has hardly paid for the labor employed. This has been owing to the extreme fineness of the dust, the short time for work between low and high tides, the absence of proper machinery to extract the gold, and the boisterous agitation of the surf in the locality of the gold deposits. Now, it is said, a concentrator has been invented, adapted for beach-mining. Of course, future experiments must prove its adaptability for the purpose indicated.

"Calm and Serene;" or, Wag, and the "Hen Ordinance."

Wagstaff, in his *Mail* of yesterday, says: "The chicken business is a little ticklish. In fact it is *foul*. A great many have been enforcing that *provision* for years." [Appropriating the body of said chicken to their own use]. "On one occasion we *did it* ourselves, and felt perfectly *calm and serene when* we did it." We have, at different times, said a number of hard things against neighbor Wag., but all that the DEMOCRAT has ever uttered pales into insignificance compared with his own admission that he had gobbled up and "disposed" of his neighbors' chickens without their personal endorsement of the act. No wonder Wagstaff favors the "Hen Ordinance." It is *meat*, if not bread to the *Mail*.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Nov. 22d, 1877:

Aisap, Henry	Jacobs, Julius
Dunlap, Miss Millie	Lewis, T. B. (3)
Franklin, Daniel	Price, Henry F.
Green, Mrs. F. (D)	Snyder, Merritt (2 D)
Gordan, D. G. (3)	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."

L. WALKER, Postmaster.

Scribner's Magazine.

We call attention to the prospectus of this excellent first-class monthly magazine for 1878, and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as being fully up to all that its publishers claim for it. It has long been a regular visitant to our sanctum, and is a very valuable publication.

We were favored with a call from Hon. Theron Foster, of Davisville, yesterday. Mr. Foster is an old Michigander, and having resided in the town of Coldwater, the village next adjoining the one that the editor of the DEMOCRAT was for a long time a resident of, they seem as almost of the same neighborhood. We hope the Judge will make it a point to call in whenever he pays Woodland a visit.

Dixon Items.

[From the Tribune of the 17th.]

While a party of eighteen young folks were on their way to Maine Prairie, last week Friday evening, in Mr. Hinman's new buss, it ran into a chuck-hole and received a terrible shaking up. The passengers were greatly frightened, or at least the ladies were, and the vehicle was more or less scratched up.

"Jim" Hawkins, of this county, has been off on a business visit to Missouri.

Conductor Knight, who was injured in the late R. R. accident at Elmira, resumed charge of his train the first of the week.

Mr. Dare will soon visit the different parts of the county to inquire into the wants of his constituents.

It is whispered that among the features of the approaching Sabbath school concert will be a series of duets by two leading citizens entitled "Your Little Hands were never made to Scratch Each Other's Eyes Out."

Edmund Silvey has rented eight hundred acres of land in Colus county and put it in summer-fallow.

T. T. Hooper, of Solano county, was elected Gate Keeper of the State Grange at its recent meeting.

The Confederate monument at Chattanooga completed and ready to erect, has been defaced beyond repair by unknown persons.

BORN.

In Woodland, Nov. 21st, to the wife of W. B. Treadwell, a Son.

Near Madison, November 19th, 1877, to the wife of J. P. Grafton, a bouncing boy.

Our informant says that James is a *leetle* the proudest man in this coast. This is the first boy, and he is wild with paternal enthusiasm.

In Woodland, Nov. 18th, to the wife of A. L. Boggs, a Daughter.

In Woodland, Nov. 19th, to the wife of Chas. Brown, a Daughter.

In Woodland, Nov. 12th, to the wife of Geo. W. Bentley, a Son.

In Knights Landing, Nov. 9th, to the wife of Col. Wm. Rackerby, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In Davisville, November 13th, by Rev. Mr. Wiley, of Napa, Mr. Alva Sykes and Mrs. Andrews.

DIED.

Near Langville, November 16th, Ferdinand Heine, aged 62 years, a native of Germany.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Beautiful Snow Flake Suitings, all the rage, received to-day at Forrester's.

Eliphalet Follet has been appointed by Governor Irwin a Notary Public for Yolo county, to reside in Woodland.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

Don't forget that Dan Hubbard's grand turkey and chicken shooting carnival will come off at the race track on the 28th.

Heavy silver curb chains, really worth $15, can be bought for $6, at Uncle Harris' 702, Kearny street, San Francisco. Send for one.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Before placing their bills in the hands of a collector, Read & Simpson once more give notice to all indebted to them to call and settle.

Dr. Pinkham has received a new supply of books, and the members of the Handel and Haydn Society are thus made aware of the fact.

F. E. Baker has received the appointment of Notary Public, to reside at Woodland, vice C. S. Frost, whose term expired Nov. 15th, 1877.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

We call attention to the card of Dale & Co., of Sacramento, one of the oldest and most reliable firms in the city. Mr. Dale always deals honorably with his customers.

Mrs. Hafky, at the European Bazar, has been negotiating with Santa Claus already, and laying in a supply of goods for the Holidays which will soon be upon us.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

If our readers desire to know the whereabouts of Colonel Rackerby, who was so prominent in the Greeley campaign, they can learn of him under the head of "Born."

Nearly everybody is beginning to look around for the money to pay their annual taxes. They will go delinquent on the *first* day of January—not the first Monday, recollect.

We met our friend Mr. Everett of Capay last evening. He reports the Cañon as about as usual. The handsome countenance of Hank Strobach was also visible on our streets yesterday.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

We are glad to note that Mr. J. D. Laugenour has moved his family into his splendid dwelling just completed in this town. We are glad to welcome Mr. L. and his family as permanent residents of Woodland.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Lambert & DeWitt, who have made arrangements with Mr. W. Hudson Grant, a competent attorney, to attend to their business during the next session of the Legislature.

John Plummer has issued posters announcing that he will sell at private sale and auction on the 24th, in the town of Dixon, Solano county, nine of his celebrated spring wagons, manufactured at Knights Landing, in this county.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mrs. W. W. Porter & Co., which appears in today's paper. Orders in fashionable millinery or dressmaking will be satisfactorily filled. They are agents for Butterick's and the "Domestic" Patterns.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

A special car went up to Williams Friday, having on board several railroad magnates. It is rumored that they came up to see about furthering the construction of the Northern Railroad. Such news will be hailed with joy by the Willowsites.

We see a number of the heirs of Wm. Gordon, Sr., deceased, are present in Woodland. They are here for the purpose of securing a distribution of the estate as provided by the approved will of the deceased, at this term of the District Court of Yolo.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

We call attention to the card of Mr. A. Heyman, of Sacramento, general agent for the celebrated Steinway grand square and upright pianos, so many of which have been used in this community, and which have invariably given entire satisfaction.

Mrs. Ogburn is continually placing new and attractive articles in the millinery line before her customers. Her present stock of fall and winter bonnets and hats is superb. Miss Della Hubbard, an accomplished seamstress, is always on hand to take orders for work in her line. Give Mrs. Ogburn a call.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Surveyor-General Minis and Judge Henry one of his chief Deputies, both well known as old residents of Woodland, were in town on Saturday, looking and feeling well. They report everything going on well at the Capitol and that preparations are making for the approaching session of the Legislature.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

A splendid free entertainment, under the auspicies of Woodland Lodge No. 237, I. O. G. T., will be given at Washington Hall next Friday evening. The programme, if carried out as published, will be well worth witnessing. The Amateur Club of Knights Landing will be present and take part in the programme.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Wm. H. Mason, traveling agent of the Ventura Rock Soap Co., called on us the other day and left a sample of his goods. This is a production of Nature, being taken from the Ventura soap mine, and is claimed to be a perfect substitute for the manufactured article in general use. Better buy some of it and give it a trial at any rate.

Joe Adams, an old time resident of Woodland, is in town. He is in business at Lakeport, Lake county, and reports that town as continually advancing, both in business and permanent improvements. Joe's presence on our streets calls up many old reminiscences of Woodland during her struggling infancy, he being one of the pioneers of the town.

There was considerable inquiry by the farmers about the price of wheat Saturday, indicating that holders will begin selling before long. Taxpaying time is on hand, and the money *must* come for that purpose. Several sales were made that day, but not in very large quantities. We hope to see the price advance before the farmers are compelled to sell.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's Jewelry store.

In our remarks concerning the Arizona mines we have inadvertently omitted any mention of the "Blue Bird," a mine situated contiguous to the "Excelsior," and from the prospect so far, equally as valuable. Dave Grum, one of the owners, showed us some of the ore yesterday, and it certainly was very rich. Dave thinks the Blue Bird is a "Bird" sure enough.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman, Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

R. Forrester evidently knows what he is talking about when he says that advertising *pays*. His large stock of ladies' dress goods, received only a few days ago, is already nearly disposed of, particularly the Basket Cloths. Dick says they went off like hot cakes. He has, however, a few patterns left and has ordered more in order to meet all demands. Ladies, give him a call.

Letter From Knights Landing.

KNIGHTS LANDING, Nov. 17.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It has been some time since I wrote you, and I have had time to gather together a good many items that may be of interest to your readers. Our village is not very large, neither is it very flourishing; nevertheless some of our people can put on a "grand flourish" once in a while, especially the younger feminine portion of it.

Not many days ago our M. E. pastor, Bro. Hayden, left us, and on the departure of the train bearing him away from this place it would have done the soul of an artist for the New York Illustrated *Times* or the San Francisco *Wasp* good, to have been sitting in the position of your correspondent, with pencil and paper, to have sketched the scene. There were about fifteen young ladies, and among them were two or three married ladies. The latter were content with solemnly kissing the parson "good bye" and stepping aside; not so the younger ones, they vied with each other who would get the last kiss, and nothing solemn about it either. But the conductor sung out "all aboard," and the train slowly pulled out, with the parson hanging on to the steps of the cars waving his handkerchief.

Since my last we have had considerable excitement in the way of sporting, all of which you have been apprized of, but I simply refer to it for the purpose of giving you a few of the bad features of the sport we have been treated to. In the first place I think that one party to the racing came here determined not to lose, and the other party came just as determined not to let them win. Any way, the result proved such to be the case. We had a quarter race between Sleepy Jane and Joe on the 3rd, and it was conceded by the majority of the spectators and by one of the judges that Jane won, but it was given in as a dead heat, and consequently there was no money lost. We also had a half-mile and repeat race the same day, which was won by Hoodlum. That ended the sport of the 3rd. But the principal parties in the racing made another match for Saturday following, between Jane and Vince Barnes' colt Alf. When time was called for the race both parties wanted the inside track, and could not agree. Both horses galloped through and claimed the forfeit, and immediately made another race for the same horses. Jane takes the outside, they are tapped off, and at the second jump Jane takes the colt's track and runs a foul race; and to cap the climax, Bald Hornet and Hoodlum came on for a mile dash for a purse, and the poor boy

THE HOUSEHOLD ANGEL.

She grows no older year by year.
At least not to the outward seeming;
She only wins all hearts anear
With that sweet face where peace is beaming.

Yet closely view that golden hair
And you shall see the white threads stealing.
And though the brow is smooth and fair
Yet time his way is o'er it feeling.

So soft, her step, so sweet her voice,
So fraught her daily life with loving;
Her very smile makes all rejoice,
And from its spell there is no roving.

The little children round her cling;
She tells them fairy tales at even,
And with them oft she loves to sing
Sweet hymns that breathe of Christ and Heaven.

She listens to the old man's tale,
Oft told and maundering of the hours
When life for him wore pleasure's vail,
And youth was garlanded with flowers.

No hand can raise the sick one's head,
Or cool the burning flush of fever
Like hers—and not an angel tread
Could come so lightly, tiring never.

She has a helping word for all,
She wins the recreant back with kindness.
She stoops to lift who stumbling fall,
And, pitying, never mocks their blindness.

To her we go when sorrows come—
She soothes that hour of bitter weeping;
Her still, sweet face illumes the home,
Though Death within his watch is keeping.

So gently goes she down life's way—
Perhaps her feet are torn and bleeding;
Intent to aid another's way
The thorns in hers she treads undeeding.

So gently goes she o'er life's way—
We never hear a word complaining;
Like some sweet bird at early day
Her wing to heaven is ever straining.

Perchance that tuneful harp of hers
May have some strings forever broken,
Some chords that yet in memory jars
And echoes sorrows never spoken.

We known not—only this we know,
She's dearer far than any other;
To part with her were crushing woe,
For in our home we call her "mother."

'Mother, sweet name that infant lips
First learned to call our household angel,
Whose briefest action is eclipse—
Whose presence is love's best evangel.

Weighing the Thanksgiving Turkey.

"Here, sir! Please take the bird around to Albro's and see how much it weighs."

The idea! What would the folks over the way say, to see the "Professor" walking out with a big turkey under his arm? That was the way the thing presented itself to a good natured college student acting as private tutor in the family. But Mrs. Simpson, the portly and practical housewife, had no such idea of the fitness of things.

It was the day before Thanksgiving, and the farmer who had agreed to supply her with a turkey had brought it, but had not weighed it, and, of course, they could not agree on its weight, all of which ended in the startling proposition with which we began.

"Well, if you aint the laziest man——! Just as though it was going to hurt you any to take this bird to the corner and back!" she went on, as she saw me looking, appearently, for a hole to crawl into, but, in reality, for the broom, which, when I found, I made use of in putting into execution a plan I had found for weighing the turkey at home.

I hung the broom-handle to the gas-jet by a wire loop, and slid it along in the loop until it balanced. By this time all were curious to see what I was about.

I then fixed a wire to the turkey's feet and hooked it so that it would slide on the broom-handle. Next I got a flat-iron and fixed it in the same way. When the broom was nicely balanced, I hung the turkey on the broom end of the stick, two inches from the balancing loop. Then I hung the flat-iron on the other side, and shoved it along until it balanced the turkey. Next I measured the distances of the turkey and flat-iron from the balancing loop, and found that the turkey hung two inches and the flat-iron eight inches from the balancing loop. That was all. I had found the weight of the turkey, and told them: Twenty-four pounds.

"Do you s'pose I'm going to believe all that tomfoolery? It doesn't weigh more'n twenty, I know. Here, Maggie! Take this out and ask Albro to weigh it for you."

"I'm blame if he hasn't hit it about right," said the farmer who had brought the turkey. "How did you find out?"

"Well, you see," said I, "the flat-iron has a figure 6 on it; that shows six pounds. Now, if the turkey had not weighed more than the flat-iron they would have balanced each other at the same distance from the balancing loop; but the turkey was the heaviest, so I had to move the flat-iron out further. At the same distance from the loop as the turkey (two inches), the flat-iron pulled six pounds' weight, and at every addition of that distance it would pull six pounds more. Thus: at four inches it pulled twelve pounds; and at eight inches, twenty-four pounds. At that distance it just balanced the turkey, thus proving that it weighed——"

"Well, Maggie, what does Albro say?"

"Twenty-four poun,' mum," replied Maggie, coming in.

"Well, I give it up," said Mrs. Simpson; and she did, and so do I—till the next time.—*G. M. Shaw, St. Nicholas for November.*

GWINE HOME.—"Doctor, is I got to go?"

"Aunt 'Liza, there's no hope for you."

"Bress de Great Marster for his goodness. Ise ready."

The doctor gave a few directions to the colored women that sat around Aunt 'Liza's bed, and started to leave, when he was recalled by the old woman, who was drifting out with the tide:

"Marse John, stay wid me till it's ober; I wants to talk ob de ole times. I knowed you when a boy; long 'fore you went and been a doctor. I called you Marse John den, I call you de same now. Take yo' ole mammy's hand, honey, and hole it. Ise lived a long, long time. Ole marster and old missus had gone before, and de chillun from de ole place is scattered ober de world. I'd like to see 'em 'fore I start on de journey to-night. My ole man is gone and all de chillun I nussed at dis breast has gone, too. Dey's waitin' for dere mudder on de golden shore. I bress de Lord, Marse John, for takin' me to meet 'em dar. Ise fought de good fight, and Ise not afraid to meet de Savior. No mo' work for poor ole mammy; no mo' trials and tribulations—hold my hand tighter, Marse John—fadder, mudder—marster—missus—chillun—Ise gwine home.

The soul, while pluming its wings for its flight to the Great Beyond, rested on the dusky face of the sleeper, and the watchers, with bowed heads, wept silently. She was dead.—*Brunswicker.*

THE recent financial depression has induced one student at least to economize, as the following remark shows, "I say, chum, that pail of water lasts well! I bought it last Saturday, and to-day is Friday."—[Amherst Student.

Supposed Discovery of the Tomb of David.

A letter has just been received from Professor Osborn, of Oxford, Ohio, written from Jerusalem, giving details of a visit to the tomb of David. The writer, Dr. de Haas, United States Consul at that place, says that the visit was made during the recent Passover.

The building is about five hundred feet south of the Lion Gate, itself the most southern gate of Jerusalem. It has long been known as the tomb of David, and contains an upper chamber where, according to tradition, the Lord's supper was instituted. The building has massive foundations, and the "upper room" is costructed with heavy groined arches.

The so-called tomb is made of marble and porphyry, covered with a pall of embroidered cloth, with the Arabic letters in gold, "Oh, David! verily thou art a sovereign prince in all the earth," Professor Osborn says that the tomb was visited by a lady whom he met in Jerusalem some years ago, and with much the same results as to observations, except that Dr. de Haas has discovered a door walled up, leading from the crypt containing the tomb. This walled-up way is supposed to lead to the actual tombs of the kings, and the so-called tomb is only a cenotaph.

Some time ago a plan made by a Turkish architect, of the tombs at Hebron Mosque, was obtained and published by Professor Osborn, in his geological notices of the city, the accuracy of which was testified to by Dean Stanley in his account of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

In this latter place of the Hebron tombs is also a closed subterranean passage, and the inference is that, in both places, the true tombs, and probably the actual remains of the kings and patriarchs, at this tomb of David and at Hebron, are yet unbroken, having never been visited in the cavernous sepulchres. Here is work to be performed, in opening these tombs, which will create a sensation in the archæological world unequalled by anything discovered at Troy or Mycenæ.

WHY THE CASE WAS CLOSED.—A rather good-looking young woman stepped up to Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh street Police Court yesterday afternoon. "I should like to have my case against James Thebold tried now," said she with a winning smile.

"Your case against Thebold?" said his Honor, graciously. "Certainly, Madam. Just look up that case against Thebold," turning to his clerk.

The clerk found the paper. "Case against Thebold before Justice Murray last Saturday," said the clerk, and dismissed, as no complainant appeared."

"Your case has been dismissed," said his Honor to the lady. "You were not present when it was called."

"Well, sir, I couldn't come then. Can't the case be taken up now?"

"No; it has been settled."

"But why can't it be taken up."

"Justice Murray has passed upon it already."

"I know that, but why can't it be taken up now?"

"Well, madam," said his Honor, "you demand to know the reason; you must not find fault with me for being frank with you; remember I should not have told you this had you not insisted upon it. The reason why your case cannot be taken up is that it is now a *res adjudicata.*"

"Oh," said she with a blush, can it be possible?" and at once left the court-room satisfied.—*New York World.*

RIDING ON A WHALE'S BACK.—Mr. D. Finney, with his neighbor, Ancel Bartlett, were off Gunner's point, South Plymouth, coot shooting. They were in separate dories, as far apart as boats usually are in that sport, when a humpback whale rose some distance off and spouted. He rose again near the boat, and Mr. Finney thought, by the direction he was taking, that the next time he came up he would come ahead of the boat, and he would give him a shot. While waiting for him to come up, kneeling in the kottom of the dory, he felt a shock, and, as he expres es it, found himself on the whale's back dry shod. The next thing he knew he went down and came up on the other side of the boat. Probably the whale sank when he found he had a rider, and drew the man with him. When he cam up he was near Mr. Bartlett's dory and was taken into his boat. Throughout the whole he had held on to his gun, and brought it on board with him.—*Boston Herald.*

THE RULE OF THREE.—A theological student, who ventured out from an Ohio college recently to preach in a little village near Cleveland, learned while there that countrymen are appreciative of literary art. He preached a sermon on the mystical importance of the number 3—three kinds of life, mineral, vegetable and animal; Noah had three sons; faith, repentence and baptism, the three things necessary to salvation, etc. After the service an aged deacon approached him and said: "Really your discourse was one of the most ingenious I ever listened to. I was sorry that you did not carry your illustration in regard to that wonderful number just a little further. For instance, there are three aisles running through this house; there are three lamps in the chandelier hanging yonder; three books lie upon the pulpit; there are three ink-spots on this table; and, better than all, I noticed three colored men in the gallery."

DIPHTHERIA.—A Bridgeport physician sends to the *Standard* the following: Our advice to parents is—for this is mostly a disease of childhood—protect the feet, legs and bodies of your children well, by suitable clothing. Give them plain, substantial food, plenty of rest, with fresh air and sunshine. Discard late hours and exciting amusements, and too hot rooms. If your child takes cold, keep it at home in a pleasantly warmed room, and admit sunlight freely. If with the cold there is some sore throat, use simple remedies to promote perspiration and a water compress about the throat. In the meantime keep a vigilant watch of the throat, and upon the first appearance of white or gray patches send for your physician. Do not put it off to see if it will not get well itself. Twelve hours may decide the fate of your child—prompt, thorough, efficient medication at this stage of the disease will rarely fail of success; later the system may be too depressed to respond to any remedies.

MEAN SPEED, according to *Punch*, is running away from one's creditors.

THERE is no law against opening a postal card.—*Camden Post.*

A Black Hills Adventure.

MR. SMITH'S SINGULAR AND NARROW ESCAPE FROM WILD ANIMALS.

A few days ago a man named Montgomery Smith, hailing from St. Louis, had two singular and narrow escapes rolled into one. He left a camp two miles up the hills to bring letters here to post, and, in trying to shorten the distance a little, he lost the regular trail and got into a bad bit of the country. While hunting for the trail he came across fresh signs of Indians, and, while hurrying out of the neighborhood, he ran directly upon a large brown bear which was sleeping on the sunny side of a thicket. The thicket was on a side hill, and Smith was going at a good pace when he turned the clump. The bear was so near when the man caught sight of him that there was neither time to halt nor chance to turn out, and bruin was cleared by a flying leap. He made a stroke at Smith as he went over, inflicting a scratch on the leg, and then set off after the miner with the intention of eating him for dinner. The flight led over broken ground, up and down a ridge, and then along the base of a broken ledge.

Knowing that the bear would soon overtake him, Smith had his eyes peeled for some place of refuge, and he found a good one. Close to the ground was a rift in the ledge made by part of the rocks settling down and crumbling away, and the bear was not a hundred feet in his rear. There was no time to guess whether the crevice was big enough to admit the man, and too small to let the bear in after him, or so small that the victim would there be overtaken and devoured. He had dropped his gun to aid his flight, and, running at full speed, he made a dive and went into the crevice head first, raking enough hide off his shoulders and back to make a pair of baby shoes. The bear wasn't ten seconds behind him, and, as Smith reached the back end of the cave, which was not over six feet deep, the bear put his head into its mouth and tried to work in his body. This he couldn't do, owing to his stout shoulders, but for a quarter of an hour Montgomery Smith was doubtless the worst frightened man in North America. There was room enough for him to turn around in, but he was compelled to lie at full length and look into the fiery eyes of a bear which could get within four feet of him and wanted to come nearer. Bruin didn't give up trying till he had sadly cut and bruised himself against the stones, and his snarls and growls put more religious thoughts into Smith's head than had ever lodged there before. The bear couldn't get him, but neither could he get the bear. He had nothing to shoot with, neither food nor drink, and yelling at a bear to clear out and go home has no effect in this rarified atmosphere. The mouth of the crevice was ten feet long, and Smith could look over his tail for forty rods or more, no matter at what point the bear was.

The animal was walking up and down before the ledge, probably fishing for a plan by which he might get something better than roots for dinner, when the miner caught sight of three Indians creeping along on the trail he had made. They had, perhaps, followed it for a mile or more, and must have known that the bear had the first claim. The red-skins had just come into view when they saw the bear, the bear saw them, and Smith saw the whole thing. The bear looked in on Smith in a despairing manner, and then made a bee line for the red men. They fired at him once apiece and then turned and ran; and after about three minutes' waiting Smith crawled out and made 2:40 time till his breath gave out.—*Deadwood Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE EXTINCTION OF SPECIES.—The extinction of many animals that are known to have formerly existed on the earth is a subject which cannot very easily be explained, while the number of them is greater than at first sight would be supposed. Various species no doubt undergo gradual extinction by changes which deprive them of their accustomed food; but others seem to die out from unknown causes. During the historic period a considerable number of animals have been swept off the British Islands, among which are the bear, the wolf, the Irish elk, etc. In America, during the comparatively short period of its history, various species have vanished, and others are following them. The beaver, formerly so generally spread over the whole of that country, is now only to be found in remote regions. The deer and the moose are disappearing in the same manner. The bison is very much diminished in numbers, and must ere long be extirpated. The mastodon, a creature of enormous bulk, has totally disappeared, although, along with the skeletons of them which have been discovered, there are evidences of their having lived on food derived from plants which are still existing. In other parts of the world, the dodo and the moa have perished within the last few centuries; and the apteryx is undergoing the same fate.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

MOTE FROM THE EYE.—Take a horse-hair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If it cannot be seen, raise the lid of the eye as far as possible, and place the loop in it as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball a few times, then draw out the hair. The substance which caused the pain will be sure to come out with it.—*Scientific American.*

"LOOK at that crowd," said a gentleman to a clergyman he was showing through the State Department the other day; "Just look at that crowd going up the elevator to Mr. Evart's room." "Yes," replied the divine, "that's the largest 'Collection for Foreign Missions, I've seen taken up in many a day."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Wisest of Precautions.

Of precautions, the wisest is that which is taken against disease. There is safety in timely medication; great peril in delay. One malady often begets others far more dangerous, and if it does not, an abnormal condition has a tendency, if unremedied, to become chronic and obstinate. Trifling disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels or urniary organs may speedily develope into formidable maladies. Check them at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it is wonderfully effective in overcoming disorders of long standing, is, like any other medicinal preparation, more advantageous in the infancy of the maladies to which it is adapted than after they have become chronic. Among these are dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, intermittent and remittant fevers, gout, rheumatism, nervous and general debility, and urniary troubles. The Bitters are a capital appetizer, induce sound repose, and counteract the effects of fatigue and exposure.

CARDS, $1; Cabinets $2 per doz. PEOPLE'S ART GALLERY, 34 Third street, San Francisco. 107

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

California Oil Lands.

MR. O. H. BROOKS, a gentleman of practical experience, has fully investigated the oil lands of California and pronounces them equal in richness and quality of production to the celebrated fields of Pennsylvania. He is now forming a company, with headquarters at 405 California street, San Francisco, for the immediate commencement of work. See advertisement.

PATENTEES AND INVENTORS should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Water Pipe.

While the attention of the people of this coast is attracted to the question of obtaining a proper and sufficient supply of water, not only for domestic and manufacturing purposes, but for use in irrigating the soil, it is but right that some attention should be paid to the proper means of conducting the water, when found, to the spot where it is to be put in use. It is well known that for many years iron pipes were supposed to be the only safe and proper conduits through which either water or gas could be safely conducted, but science and time has demonstrated beyond a doubt that pipe made of a combination of wood, iron and asphaltum, is not only cheaper, but far better and more durable.

Nearly twenty years ago the manufacture of this pipe was commenced in the city of Elmira, New York, and miles of it laid of both water and gas, where it is, to-day, as sound as when first put into the ground. In several of the streets where 3 and 4 inch mains have, after eighteen years' use, been found insufficient for the increased population, and been taken up to be replaced with larger pipe, not a sign of decay has been visible.

Mr. George M. Divin, formerly managing director of the Erie Railway Company, and one of the principal owners in the Elmira Water Company, and M. S. Benjamin, President, unite in a letter containing these words:

"The Wyckoff Combination Pipe is as sound after sixteen years use as it was the day it was laid. We can imagine no reason why this pipe will not last a hundred years as well."

From scores of cities and towns just as strong endorsements have been voluntarily given. Mr. John Brawley Superintendent Hollydaysburg Water Works, Pa., writes; "We have had it in use under 170 feet pressure for sixteen years, and find it perfectly sound." From Lockport, New York; Augusta, Maine; Bellaire, Ohio; Saginaw, Michigan; Ramapo, New York; Centralia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Salt Lake; the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and twelve other principal railroad companies in the East, the most convincing testimonials have been received, attesting the durability, strength and purity of this pipe, which will be sent to any address upon application.

The right to make this pipe is enjoyed by two companies only in the United States.

In its issue of October 24th, the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, in a very lengthy article, upon the subject of Water Pipes, has the following: In March last an organization styled the American Pipe Company, with a capital of $250,000, was established in this city for the purpose of manufacturing this pipe and thoroughly introducing it to the people of this coast and the territories. The officers of this company are Robert G. Byxbee, of the firm of H. B. Tichenor & Co., President; John E. Chalfant, formerly of the Mendocino Lumber Co., Vice President; John F. Byxbee, of the Duncan Mills Lumber Co., Secretary and Treasurer; Calvert Meade, Auditor; Col. Cook Talcott, of thirty years experience as a civil and hydraulic engineer, Chief Engineer; P. T. Dickinson, who has been for the last twenty years connected with the manufacture of this pipe, General Manager. On the organization of the company a mill was started at Olympia, Puget Sound, W. T., where the lumber is prepared, when it is brought to this city and taken to the factory of the company, on Channel street near Fourth, where it is finished ready for use. Some fifty or sixty men are employed at both places. The manner of making this pipe is peculiar. It is made in sections of eight feet long. It is first bored, and then turned in a lathe to a uniform thickness of shell, removing all the sap, and steamed thoroughly to avoid any possibility of checking or tasting the water. One end of each piece has a tenon of about 3¼ inches, and the other is mortised to fit it closely. The swelling of this tenon, when driven home, makes a perfectly tight joint. The pipe is now ready for banding. This is done by winding the iron spirally around it, of a thickness and at intervals required by the pressure to be sustained by the pipe, and then the entire pipe and iron are thickly coated with asphaltum, producing a condition best calculated to resist decay in any form. The water pipe is coated on the outside only, as it is a well known scientific fact that water, either salt, alkali, or sulphur, does not affect wood, and in this city this pipe is used at the Mint to carry off waste acids.

The gas pipe manufactured by this company is made the same as the water pipe, except that it is coated inside and is not bound as heavily with iron; and one great feature of the gas pipe is, that it prevents condensation.

From the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* of October 29th, we quote as follows regarding a test of this combination pipe:

On Friday we were invited to witness a test of this water pipe, at the establishment of A. J. Smith, Esq., on Fremont street, where three of Mr. Smith's powerful "Atwood & Bodwell" pumps had been arranged for the test. There were present several gentlemen interested in the water supply, among them being Mr. Schussler, Chief Engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company. Three lengths of the ordinary eight inch (inside diameter) pipe were placed in position. The first pipe was designed to stand a fifty foot pressure. The pumps were set at work, and soon a pressure of 160 pounds, equal to a fall of nearly 400 feet, and yet the pipe was apparently as firm as ever. A pressure was then put on equal to a head of 550 feet, when a small seam opened in the wood, and a small spray of water escaped. The pressure was reduced by the escape of the water and the seam at once closed and the pipe at 450 feet pressure was perfectly tight. The second pipe was made for a head of 100 feet. This stood a pressure of 270 pounds to the square inch, equal to a fall of nearly 600 feet. The third pipe, made for a 200 feet head, stood a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, equal to a head of 900 feet. The test was evidently satisfactory to the scientific gentlemen present, and Mr. Schussler expressed himself highly pleased with the test. He said no pipe in actual service would be called upon to stand such a test, for in cities it was impossible to close all the hydrants at the same time, and even if it were possible to do so, the peculiar elasticity of this pipe rendered it superior to any pipe he knew of. From his own observation and what he had learned, he expressed himself highly pleased with the pipe.

This pipe has been used in the East for the last eighteen years, and nearly one thousand miles of it has been thoroughly tested. It has been brought into immediate competition with the best iron pipe, and not in a single instance has it failed to prove itself the best, and when taken up to lay larger pipe it has been found perfectly sound and every foot relaid.

From the *Alta California* and San Francisco *Morning Call* of November 1st:

A party of scientific gentlemen, including Supervisor Gibbs, Chief Engineer Scannell, of the San Francisco Fire Department, and several city officials, were present to witness a test of the strength of the combination pipe, which was of an exceedingly interesting nature. Col. Dickinson had had prepared two tests, one of the ordinary six inch pipes with three joints, manufactured to withstand a pressure of two hundred feet head. The other was two sections, joined in the centre with an iron pipe obtained from the Spring Valley Water Company. The iron section was six feet long, six inches in diameter, the iron being five-eighths of an inch in thickness. Joining at each end was the wood pipe, also six inches in diameter. An iron bar, 1¼ inches thick, passed through the centre, and was secured at each end, making the pipe perfectly air-tight. The object was to give a decisive test to the strength of the two pipes, and, if possible, break the iron pipe with the force of the water.

The water was pumped into the pipes by a hydraulic pump. At three o'clock the pump was started, and a pressure of 650 feet registered, when the packing under the temporary washer on the the first mentioned pipe blew out. The pipe, however, did not show the least weakness, even the joints being perfectly dry and the wood showing that not a drop of water had escaped.

The pipe was then disconnected from this one and the interest concentrated in the other test, whereby it was expected that the iron section would give away. The wood pipe had been prepared to resist a pressure of 300 feet. The pumps were started and the indicator on the gauge registered 1,250 feet when the bar of iron running through the pipe separated with the tremendous force of the water, and further testing was useless. An idea of the force may be had from the fact that the bar was an inch and a quarter in thickness, and it drew apart like a thread.

The tests yesterday were satisfactory in every particular to the company present, and the next one will be watched with interest.

The following are among the most prominent places and companies on the Pacific Coast using this pipe for the last three to eleven years: Alameda Water Co., Cal.; Santa Cruz Water Co., Cal.; Claus Spreckles, Esq., Aptos, Cal.; Portland Water Co., Oregon; Seattle Gas & Water Co., W. T.; Olympia Water Works, W. T.; Port Gamble, W. T.; Southern and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, a large amount; United States Mint; Camp McDowell, Arizona.

A very fine endorsemeut of this pipe is made by E. M. Morgan, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Santa Cruz Water Works, where it has been in use two years. There they have two hundred feet pressure all over the town, and he says he can lay 1,250 feet of six inch pipe per day with four men, and that in all ways, tapping, laying, etc., the expense is far less than iron pipe. That this pipe must eventually come into general use there can be no doubt, for it possesses the folk wing advantages over any pipe in the world: 1st, it is the cheapest good pipe; 2d, it is the most durable of all more advantageous in the infancy of the maladies to which it is adapted than after they have become chronic. Among these are dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, intermittent and remittant fevers, gout, rheumatism, nervous and general debility, and urniary troubles. The Bitters are a capital appetizer, induce sound repose, and counteract the effects of fatigue and exposure.

Descriptive books with full information can be obtained by addressing AMERICAN PIPE COMPANY, No. 22 California street, San Francisco.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold wholesale by H. C. KINK & Co., Sacramento, Cal.

31-PAGE CATALOGUE FREE TO AGENTS—WIESTER & Co., 17 New Montgomery st., S.F.

ALFALFA SEED.

THE SOLE AGENTS for the reliable P. K. California Alfalfa Seed are TABER, HARKER & CO., 110 California St., S. F.

How to Become Lean!

OR the successful treatment of excessive fatness, without injury to the health, by the use of DR. OHR'S ELIXIR OF "GULF WEED," which can be obtained of all respectable Druggists and at the WHOLESALE DEPOT, N. E. COR. POST AND MASON STS., San Francisco. Price, $2.00 per bottle.

FOR SALE.

360 ACRE GRAVEL MINE—BEST bargain ever offered in California.
O. H. BROOKS,
405 California Street, San Francisco.

A NEW MUSICAL METHOD

FOR PIANO AND SINGING, BY PROFESSOR ALEX DE WOLOWSKI'S shortest and best system, saving years of practice to beginners and those that are advanced, for Opera, Concerts and Parlor, at Nos. 118 and 120 ELLIS STREET, Geneva House, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.—J. L. COGSWELL DENTIST, has removed to 232 Sutter Street, (Y. M. C. A. Building), San Francisco. Ether or Chloroform administered.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS.

EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1856. Fee after allowance. Circular of instructions, etc., sent free.

RUPTURE!

DR. MARSH'S TRUSSES ARE THE ONLY Trusses that will relieve and cure Hernia. They are light and perfectly elastic, allow free muscular action of the abdominal walls, retain their position at all times; obviate the pressure upon the spine, pubic bone and spermatic cord, and will not produce Lumbago. We have over 100 different styles of Trusses that are in use, from $1.50 upwards, including a half dozen different patterns of ELASTIC TRUSSES. Also all forms of the German, French and American makes. Shoulder Braces, Ladies' Belts, Money Belts, Suspensories, Apparatus for Deformities, etc. We manufacture any special appliances that may be required. MARSH TRUSS CO., 513 Montgomery street, corner Commercial, S. F. Send for circular. Read the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1877.
MARSH TRUSS CO., 513 Montgomery street—Gentlemen: I had been suffering from RUPTURE for over 22 years and had used different styles of Trusses, but could obtain no relief from them. Seeing your advertisement I called upon you about two years ago and was fitted with one of Dr. Marsh's patent Trusses. After wearing the same for six months, to my surprise I found that I was entirely cured, and have worn no Truss since, now over 24 months. I say to my surprise, as I was forty-six years old at that time. I make this statement that others as well as yourselves may be benefited by it. Wishing you every success, I give you liberty to make any use of this letter you deem proper. Yours respectfully,
FRANK MERRILL,
Cor. Stockton and Pacific sts.

You Can Save Money by Using THOMAS' COOL WATER BLEACHING SOAP

For Sale by all Grocers,

J. W. TUCKER & CO.,
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FINE
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware

Sent C. O. D. to any part of the country.

Information to Country Residents.

The ST. GEORGE HOTEL, 812 Kearny St.,

SAN FRANCISCO. New four-story brick, containing 100 beautiful light sunny rooms, newly furnished, to rent by the Day, Week or Month, in suite or single. At one-half the usual rates, enabling one to live in the city in fine style for the small sum of One Dollar per day. TRY IT.

FIG BITTERS

USE the Hierapicra or Fig Bitters. Cures Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Constipation, Impure Blood, Kidney Weakness, Worms, Urinary Disorders, Female Complaints, etc. Druggists have it. Agents, ROBERTSON & Co. Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Cal.

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DR. CLADWIN, DENTIST,
IS NOW ABLE TO ANNOUNCE TO NERVOUS persons, and any one having serious defects of teeth, that with his present mode for treating such teeth they can be filled without pain. Beautiful sets of teeth made that cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Prices reasonable in all cases. Office, 936 Market street, San Francisco, next door to Baldwin's Theater.

SAFE DEPOSIT LOAN OFFICE, Brick Building, 324 Kearny Street, between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. Private Entrance on Belden Place, bet. Montgomery and Kearny, Bush and Pine Streets.

Emporium of Choice and ELEGANT JEWELRY, all of recent manufacture and most artistic finish and design, comprising varieties to suit the most fastidious tastes.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security and Unredeemed Pledges for sale.
MAX GOLDBERG.

EYE and EAR SPECIALTY. REMOVAL.

W. J. PAUGH, M. D., has removed to 621 Clay street. Diseases of the EYE and EAR receive especial attention. *Medical and Surgical* treatment given in *all* diseases. Much experience in Throat and Lung diseases. Electro-Magnetism *scientifically* applied in diseases of the nervous system. To Genito-Urinary diseases much attention is given. May be consulted by letter. Address W. J. PAUGH, M. D., 621 Clay Street, San Francisco, (over Clay street Savings Bank). Rooms 1, 2 and 3.

Window Shade MANUFACTORY.

ALL STYLES AND COLORS FOR PRIvate Houses, Banks and Offices made to order, of the OIL PAINTED Opaque Goods, or any material desired. Agency for SPRING FIXTURES. Orders from the Interior promptly filled.

G. W. CLARK
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and all kinds of SHADE MATERIAL,
645 Market Street,
(Two doors West of Palace Hotel), San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS OLD AND POPULAR HOTEL WHICH has for the last twenty-four years extended to the traveling public a cordial welcome and comfort of a home, and so favorably known to old Californians and the traveling public, that it requires no comment on my part further than to say that THOS. BRYAN, who is an old Californian, and knows how to cater to the wants of the traveling public, has taken the full proprietorship of the above hotel, and will leave nothing undone to make this hotel second to none in San Francisco for

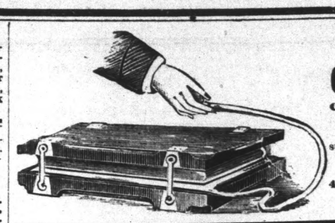
Comfort, Good Living and Cleanliness.

My sole aim shall be to the comfort and welfare of my guests. The table is furnished with the best the market affords; the house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout; two hundred rooms well ventilated.

Gentlemanly and obliging clerks, and clean and attentive waiters will always be found in my Hotel.

The Hotel is the most centrally located of any in the city, being in the centre of the business portion of the city; the Street Cars pass the door every two minutes to all parts of the city. The Hotel Coach, with red lights, will be at the railroad depots and wharfs to convey passengers to the house free of charge; my Runners wear Silver Badges on left breast with the name of the house on.

☞ *Beware of other Runners.* Hotel Prices are from $1.50 to $2.00 per Day. Give me a call and judge for yourselves. THOS. BRYAN, PROPRIETOR.



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Compact, Portable, Durable, and 1-3 Cheaper than an Iron Press.
Something new. The best thing yet. Be sure to see it before purchasing an iron press.
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410 SANSOME STREET, - - San Francisco.
Rights for Sale on Liberal Terms.
☞ First-Class Agents Wanted.

CHICKERING & SONS

NEW PIANO WAREROOMS,
31 POST STREET,
Mechanics' Institute Building.
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ELEGANT PIANOS!

An entirely new stock of new and beautiful styles, GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
Every Instrument fully warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser. Pianos sold on installments if desired.
L. K. HAMMER,
Sole Agent Pacific Coast.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES.

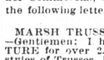
M. SHORT,
Having just received a Large Invoice of
WEST OF ENGLAND GOODS,
Therefore informs his patrons that he will make CLOTHING TO ORDER at the Lowest CASH PRICE for the next Sixty Days:
Business Suits to Order, - $25
Pants to Order, - - - $6
Dress Suits to Order, $35 to $50
Commercial St., cor. Leidesdorff,
—AND—
No. 6 Kearny Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM LANDS.

O. H. BROOKS,
DEALER IN OIL LANDS AND LEASES,
405 CALIFORNIA STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Carrying the U. S. Mail and the Express.



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And for Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego and other ports about EVERY THIRD DAY.
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Connecting with Steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and O. and C. R. R. Co. and Oregon and C. R. R. Co. through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.
TICKETS TO ALL POINTS ON THE O. and C. R. R. SOLD AT REDUCED RATES.
K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent,
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DR. GUNN'S Aromatic Elixir BITTERS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION and a score of ills arising from irregular action of the liver. These Bitters are pleasant to the taste and should be used in all cases of **Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Humors of the Blood and Pilles.**

☞ Ask your Druggist for them and take nothing else. A. VAN ALSTINE & CO.
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SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th 1876.
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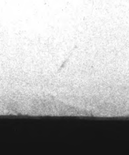

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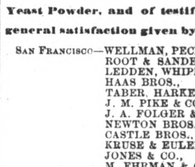

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BURBANK & MYERS, Im-
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The Massacres in Roumelia.

A SERIES OF HORRORS—MURDER, DESOLATION AND STARVATION—VICTIMS BY THOUSANDS.

Philippopolis is, as you know, mainly a Bulgarian town, and it was natural that the majority of refugees who had found shelter within its walls should be Bulgarians. In company with a Greek doctor who has devoted himself with rare energy and self-devotion to the amelioration of misery about him, I visited the various hospitals, all of which were overcrowded. I saw in these places such sickening sights of horror as are not frequently to be met with, thank Heaven, even in war. The sufferers were all women and children. They had fled from the Bulgarian villages which used to surround Kasaulik, but which are now leveled to the ground. Among them all there was but one man. No other male adult had escaped from the fearful massacre perpetrated by the Turkish irregulars. There were children who had never learned to walk who were horribly cut and mangled. I saw one child of 6 months only who had been shot through the jaws by a wretch who had murderously pursued its mother. There was a woman in the Greek hospital whose right hand had been chopped off by another savage; who found that the readiest way to the gold bracelet which she, in common with most women of her people, wore as her wedding dower.

The people received us with the liveliest signs of gratitude, kissing our hands, kneeling before us and weeping. Some of them who had been in times of peace among the more well-to-do took us into their houses and showed us the desolation to which they had been reduced. They showed us the blood-stains on wall and floors which marked the spot of the murder of their male relatives. One dreadful story, which has since been amply confirmed, was told us, of the death of an elderly Bulgarian gentleman who had the misfortune to be second cousin to the Russian Vice Consul at Philippopolis. The relationship was known to the Zeibecks and Circassians, as he himself was perfectly aware that if ever those savages occupied the town his death was certain. He resolved to defend himself, at least, and to that end secured arms. His house was broken into, and after a brief but desperate resistance he was seized and bound. A huge Bashi-Bazouk set him down upon the floor, and then deliberatively hacked him to pieces, prolonging the sufferings of the unhappy man as long as possible, and pausing after the infliction of each wound to watch the effect of his stroke, and rejoicing at every expression of agony which his cruelty succeeded in wresting from his victim. The barbarity was perpetrated in the presence of the man's female relatives, who were compelled to stay and witness it.

Quitting Carlova, we made our way to Calofre along a road which led us through the lower ranges of the Balkans. Calofre was once a place of 10,000 inhabitants. We found it a still-smoldering heap of ruins, without a single roof remaining, or a single whole wall left standing. The stench of burned carcasses and rotten men and cattle was in places almost insupportable. The place is one of indescribable and fearful desolation.

We returned then to our camp of the previous night, packed our traps, and pushed on to Sopot, which we reached at nightfall. What remains of the town stands under a sheer wall of mountain, and as we first saw it beneath the rising moon the aspect of the place was beyond description weird and desolate. Our earlier impression was that it was as complete a ruin as Calofre, but in the morning we found that many of the houses remained standing, and that there was a hundred people in the town. They were all that were left out of 5,000, and, except for those who had been killed before their eyes, they could make no guess as to what had become of their old townsfolk. They told us that the Balkans, which overlook the town, were thickly strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children who had been slain by the Circassians in attempting to escape. The destruction of the people of this place and of Calofre had been so fearfully complete that in all my travels through hospitals and places of refuge further south I had not met, to my knowledge, with one creature who had escaped from either of them. These are at present the two most awful examples of the fashion in which war is made in this miserable country. The country is already depopulated, and there are no longer roofs and walls to cover a tithe of that gigantic army of refugees which is scattered in hundreds and in thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. I myself have seen more than 20,000 homeless fugitives, and I have seen a very small portion. When the statistics of this war come to be figures.

When I passed through Adrianople published they will amonot to appalling on my return journey I found the hanging going on with more than their old rapidity. On the day of my arrival thirty Bulgarians were strung up in the streets, and as I drove to the railway station on the following morning the executions were still going on, and my carriage passed one newly-hanged man who had not ceased to struggle. A mere tripod had been set up as a gallows, and half the street was blockaded by it. A knot of women and children stood about this edifying spectacle, which is now growing so familiar that a hanging excites no more popular attention than would be created by the merest trifle of street interest in New York or London.—*New York Times.*

TRUNKS, RUM AND TEA.—In a recent *feuilleton* of a novel by Xavier de Montepin, running through M. de Villemessant's *Figaro*, the author makes one of his characters, about to go on a journey, say: "We will imitate the English and Americans, practical people, who, in order to travel all the world over, reduce their baggage to the smallest compass, and thus avoid much trouble in railway stations, in custom houses and in hotels." Evidently M. Xavier de Montepin is not well informed with regard to the manners and habits of other countries, and can certainly never have seen the quantity of luggage and huge "Saratoga" trunks without which it seems impossible for American womanhood to go the smallest distance. Another *feuilletonist* shows an equally happy understanding of our insular ways by making some one imitate the English custom of mixing much rum with his tea!—*London Examiner.*

WHEN I lost my wife, every family in the town offered me another, but when I lost my horse no one offered to make him good.

Cassius M. Clay Kills his Man.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly Minister to Russia under President Lincoln's administration, recently shot and killed a negro man, Perry White. The affair, which occurred on the farm of Gen. Clay, near Richmond, Ky., is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"Gen. Clay has had in his employ as cook for some time a negro woman, the mother of Perry White. A few days ago he discovered that she had been robbing him of his silver plate, his table service and other articles, and he discharged her. Being a very violent woman, she swore vengeance against her employer. Previous to this Perry had also been ordered from the place, being known in the neighborhood as a negro who lived by stealing, who had frequently been implicated in robberies, and was otherwise notorious as a bold, daring man and desperate negro. The negro, on his own account, and to avenge his mother, had resolved to kill Clay, and a letter written by White, containing a threat to carry out his murderous purpose was shown to Clay. The latter had anticipated trouble with the negro, and for ten days past when he went out on his farm he carried his pistol. This morning Gen. Clay mounted his horse, with a small white boy behind him, and started to a negro church in the neighborhood, where he intended to hire a cook in place of the one discharged. He had proceeded but a short distance from his house when he saw a loose horse in a pasture near the roadside. Just as he was passing, the little boy remarked, 'There is Perry White,' looking in the direction of the horse, which had neither bridle nor saddle on. Clay saw the negro in the act of hiding or dodging behind the animal. Knowing White had no business there, and believing that he had come for some bad purpose while all the other darkies were at church, and at once supposing that the negro intended to make an attack upon him from the cover, Clay leaped down, and, passing in front of the horse, confronted the negro and ordered him to throw up his hands. The negro obeyed, sinking to the ground. Clay then talked to him roughly, ordering him from the place, and telling him if he moved from his position until he (Clay) got on his horse he would kill him.

"Clay then turned and started to his horse, when the negro rose suddenly and made at Clay, at which time the latter drew his pistol and fired twice. Both balls took effect, one in the neck and the other in the breast, and the negro fell dead. Gen. Clay immediately rode to town and gave himself into the hands of an officer of the law."

The Greek Athletes.

Prof. Mahaffy has published an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Greek Athletes, from which we gather that the feats of these ancient wrestlers and runners were common place affairs in comparison with achievements in the same field by modern champions of muscular exercise. The competitors in the Greek games were fed upon a strong meat diet and, says Prof. Mahaffy, "We hear of their compulsory meals of large quantities of meat, and their consequent sleepines and sluggishness in ordinary life, in such a way as to make us believe that the Greeks had missed the real secret of training, and actually thought that the more strong nutriment a man could absorb the stronger he would become. The quantity eaten by athletes is universally spoken of as far exceeding the quantity eaten by ordinary men, not considering its heavier quality." The track which the Greek runners coursed was only 125 yards long, and their habit of accomplishing this distance was with the arms violently swinging and with continuous shoutings. So much force was wasted in these efforts that the speed of the runner must have been greatly impaired.

The wrestling of the Greeks was actually earnest fighting; and the breaking of an opponent's fingers was considered a legitimate act. Jumping was performed with dumb-bells in the hand, and was probably "standing jumping." It is said that Phayllus of Koton made a jump of over fifty feet on level ground; but this is grossly improbable. The distance is twice that of the longest leap ever recorded of a horse. The boxing of the Greeks consisted of fighting with knuckle-dusters or with weights in the hand; and the blows were probably delivered downward or from the shoulder, after the manner of small boys; for "a boxer was not known as a man with his nose broken, but as a man with his ears crushed." "The violent probability is," remarks a reviewer of Prof. Mahaffy's sketch, "that Tom Sayers would have thrashed any Greek boxer in five minutes, that Capt. Webb would have drowned him in an hour or two, and that O'Leary would have beaten him in any walk or run, though the specialty of the Greek runner was endurance. The human frame has not degenerated, but improved; and scientific medicine has taught us how to train, though it has not yet taught us all the secrets of endurance known to the lower races. A Turkish hamal lift weights that would kill an English porter; and a Peruvian would, we imagine, without training, but with cocoa, outwalk Weston or O'Leary."

The editor of the Binghamton *Democrat*, after a patient and careful examination, is able to report as follows on what he knows about legs: "The dark girl, with a large leg, will fat at thirty, and lie a-bed until midday. The brunette, with slender limbs, will worry your soul out with jealously. The olive-skinned maiden, with a pretty round limb, will make you happy. (Hereafter we expect 'olive-skinned maidens' will be in great demand.) The blonde, with a large limb, degenerates at thirty-five into the possesion of a pair of ankles double the natural size, and addicted to rheumatism. The fair-haired damsel, with thin limbs, will get up at half-past five in the morning to scold the servants, and spend her nights talking scandal over tea. The little rosy girl, with a sturdy, muscular, well-turned limb, will be just the girl you want. If you can find a red-haired girl, with a large limb, pop the question at once. The short lady should possess a slender limb. The tall lady should possess a large and angular one."

AT a printers' festival lately the following toast was offered: "Woman—Second to the press in the dissemination of news."

A NEBRASKA Judge decided to give a horse thief one more chance to reform. As the fellow left the neighborhood to begin a new and better life, he took along the Judge's horse to help him.

Tweed's Revelations.

The revelations of Tweed are positively startling. * * * The Senate of the State was composed of veteran statesmen, able, experienced and educated men, selected for their capacity, and presumably for their integrity. Tweed required for his personal profit and the protection of all his schemes of public plunder a new city charter for the city of New York. It was essential that the powers of the municipality should be arranged and distributed so that he, concentrating supreme authority in his own hands, could rule as he pleased, protected against interference and investigation by others, and able to pocket the public funds at will. The charter invested Hall, Connolly and Tweed with absolute powers of expenditure, and made them auditors of their own accounts. To secure the passage of that charter he expended over $600,000 for votes in the Legislature.

He explains his course of action. He held personal conference with a large number of Senators. The Republicans he purchased direct with bribes averaging $40,000 each. The Democrats he purchased with money, and with nominal offices in which they had nothing to do and drew large pay. Having concluded his terms of purchase of the Senators, a caucus of the Republican Senators was held, at which it was decided to vote for Tweed's charter; and in the Senate every Republican Senator except one voted for the charter. In the same way he got all the Democratic votes with one or two exceptions. Senator Winslow was paid $500,000, and out of that paid the other Senators the prices agreed on for their votes, which for the principal Senators was $40,000 each. The Democrats were also paid, and a large number of them and their friends were quartered on the public. Others were regularly in the pay of Tweed. Oakey Hall's complicity in all the frauds, and in the distribution of the plunder, is now openly proclaimed by Tweed, who does not hesitate to avow what he denied in the earlier days of his troubles, that he bribed members of the Legislature for their votes. The names of the Senators given as those to whom money was paid directly are Winslow, Woodin, Bowen, Minier, Wood, Frost, Norton, Elwood, Brand, Hall, Brodin, Brown, Maurice, Creamer, Baldwin, Graham; others were paid indirectly. His agents in making the arrangements with members were Hugh Hastings, editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, to when he paid $20,000, and E. D. Barber, who more particularly managed the House.

The revelations exhibit an extent of official dishonesty unequaled in the history of Legislative corruption. The personal dishonesty of the members throws the disclosures of the Pacific Mail case wholly in the shade. It would seem that, with two exceptions, every member of the Senate voted for Tweed's charter, and voted for it for a consideration. Never before, we suppose, was there such an unanimous sale of Legislative votes as this one thus divulged by the man who bought and paid for them. It was this charter which vested Tweed, Connolly and Hall with the legal power which enabled them to carry out the wholesale frauds and robberies which have, because of their magnitude and their character, become historical.—*Chicago Tribune.*

INDIAN CONJURERS.—One of their tricks is to make the dried skins of a cobra live. They allow the beholder every opportunity to see how it is done, and at the last stage of jugglery but one he may examine the basket to see that nothing but the serpent skin is in it. A white cloth is taken by the juggler and placed over the basket after being well shaken, so that you may be assured nothing is in it. A pipe is produced and with a horrible noise, similar to that made by all snake-charmers, and not unlike the sound a cracked and badly-made bag-pipe would emit, is made. No one goes near the cloth or basket except the almost naked man, who cannot possibly hide any live snake in his sleeves, for the simple and sufficient reason that he has neither sleeves nor jacket. The sheet is lifted, and on the lid being opened a most distinctly energetic serpent is discovered. No sooner is it stirred than it rises on its tail, spreads out its hood, and strikes with its fangs and tongue at the charmer. The snake gone, a strong, stout girl comes forward, makes a deep obeisance, and then, stepping back throws a man weighing full 150 pounds over her shoulders. Nor does she stop here, for she seizes her victim once more, places him crosswise on her back and then tosses him into the air as though he were made of feathers, and not a broad-shouldered human being. Turning backwards on her feet, she picks up straw with her eye-lids, throws somersaults, and lifts weights which would astonish the ordinary acrobat. While she is thus performing, jugglers are turning pebbles into birds, birds into eggs, and eggs into plants; men thread beads with their tongues, join innumerable pieces of cotton into one long cord, keep half a score of sharp knives in the air at once, throw cannon balls with their toes, and spin tops on the end of twigs.

ADVICE TO PREACHERS.—The Rev. Dale, in his second lecture before the Yale divinity students, gave some pithy suggestions about drowsy preaching. He said: "Let preachers attend political meetings and they find no want of power in their speeches. They make the most felicitous quotations from poets; they remember the stories of Walter Scott and Charles Dickens, and have no difficulty in illustrating their thoughts with perfectly apt allusions to this or that story in point; but let them once begin to preach, and it would seem that they had come under the spells of the goddess of dunces. It is safe to say that three-quarters of their sermons are only an intellectual strain, wearying alike to themselves and their hearers. The drowsiness is felt by the preacher and by his congregation. You have no right to complain that your hearers go to sleep under your preaching. Were I preaching to the congregation I might say to them that they ought to keep awake, but to you students I might say that it is your business to keep them interested. Dullness is not necessary to the dignity of the pulpit. There must be a lively interest felt by the preacher in what he is saying; his work must spring from the mysterious fires that are ever in conflict with dullness and darkness."

If you wish to find out the length of day and night any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of the setting, which gives the exact length of the day.

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE "Lady Slipper" is the name of a vessel just launched at Boston. She must be intended for the whaling service.

A CRABBED old bachelor says women are the greatest thieves in existence because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.

SOME day an editor will lose a few dollars by a bank bursting, and then you'll hear a newspaper howl at the loose manner in which such institutions are conducted.—*Norristown Herald.*

"CAPTAIN," said a son of Erin, as a ship was nearing the coast in inclement weather, "have ye a alminik on board?" "No, I haven't." "Then, be jabers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

A WOMAN'S-RIGHTS orator frankly declared that the first time a coat-sleeve encircled her waist she seemed to be in a pavilion built of rainbows, the window-sills of which are composed of Æolian harps.

LEARNED professors know about 30,000 words; children of two from 200 to 704; ordinary people, 90,000; book agents, 9,999,999. When they learn the word "quit" their education will be complete.

OLD GENT to boy (who is smoking the end of a cigar he has picked up): "Ugh, for shame, throw that nasty thing away." Boy: "What, for you to pick up and smoke, eh? Gararn, I knows yer!—*London Fun.*

TOURIST (to a friend)—"As to that, my boy, one year I drank nothing but milk." Friend—"Indeed! I have known you a long time, but I don't remember that. What year was it?" Tourist—"My first!"—*Funny Folks.*

A DANBURY base-ball enthusiast is getting up a ball of iron filled with nitro-glycerine, which will explode on being caught, and tear the catcher asunder. This will be more wearing on a club than the ball in present use, but it is more humane.

"DON'T make a fool of yourself with that girl now, Tom; you know love's blind," said his cautious parent. "That's all bosh," said superior Tom. "Love's not blind at all; why I see ten times as much in that girl as you do."

Two Irishmen were talking about an accident, when the following colloquy occurred: "Shure, how is the man that was hurt?" "An he's no bether." "Is he conscious?" "Yis, he's conscious, but devil a thing does he know."

A PLASTER-OF-PARIS image man is in town, and all the married men in Burlington wear their winter clothes and ulster overcoats to the store, and go to bed in them at night. It's the only safe plan.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

IN Texas, recently, a judge broke down with emotion while sentencing one Longly, a notorious desperado, to be hanged for murder. Longly was surprised at this, and remarked, on going back to jail, "I feel sorry for the judge."

SCENE, yard in rear of house: Maternal voice from third story to young America playing below—"Thomas, come in this minute." Momentary pause. "Thomas, come in; I shan't speak again." "Y. A.—"Well, I wish you wouldn't!"

IN response to written orders, the expressmen of Meriden, Conn., were sent in great haste to take the trunk of L. E. Phant to the depot. The landlord took the joke kindly at first, but as express wagon after express wagon drove up the joke became monotonous.

THEY had private theatricals at Newport, and a criticism thereupon describes Colonel George E. Warning as a "beautiful but too cold lover." His wife was playing in the same piece, and it is unjust to censure a man who hadn't a fair chance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"ARE the Smiths back?" inquired Mrs. Stayby, who hasn't been out of town this season. "Yes'm," replied the cook, "and Mrs. Gaby got back from Wales last night." "Then, Mary, you may open the front shutters and let them know that *we've got back too.*"

"PADDY, my boy," said a gentleman to an Irishman, whom he observed fishing away at a favorite pool, "that must be a fine pool for trout." "Faith, and sure it must be that same, for I have been standing here these three hours, and not one of 'em will stir out of it."

"COME pa;" said a youngster just home from school, "how many peas are there in a pint?" "How can any body tell that, you foolish boy?" "I can, every time. If you don't believe it, try me." "Well, how many are there, then?" "Just one pea in every pint, pa."

NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser.*—"Who are Life's Heroes?" feelingly asks a newspaper poet. We can answer that. They are the men who noting the near approach of Fall weather, can go up in the attic and look calmly upon a pile of stovepipe elbows without a shudder.

The Heroic Montenegrins.

While the tide of victory alternately turns toward Russian and Turk, while the cowardly Servians decline to enter the field until it is absolutely safe for them to do so, and while Greece and Crete hold off for fear of the other power, there is one little nation, not much larger than Rhode Island in area, with an army of 20,000 poorly-armed men all told, that keeps up continual warfare against the Turks, undeterred by defeat. Overwhelmed by armies five times their size, they rally again. Crushed down to earth, they rise again. Driven from mountain to mountain by legions of Turks, they reappear every time the legions are withdrawn. Like Antæus, every time they touch the earth they gain new strength. It was only a few weeks ago that the Porte announced the defeat of the Montenegrins by Suleiman Pasha, and thereupon ordered his withdrawal to oppose the Russians south of the Balkans. The Mussulman butchers had hardly left Montenegrin soil before the black warriors of Tsernagora were again on the war-path. In rapid succession they have overcome the Turkish garrisons, taken Nicsics, carried the Duga pass, captured Belekia with a large amount of war material, and laid siege to Gatchko. Such heroic valor and such a persistent determination not to acknowledge or recognize defeat can hardly be found elsewhere in the annals of the world. The Montenegrins have nobly earned their liberty, and Europe ought to guarantee it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE NAIL IN SHOES.—A horse-shoe will hold much longer if the clenches are not weakened by the file in finishing. Insist that the file does not touch the end of the nail where turned down.—*Exchange.*

Yale Students a Century Ago.

Among interesting letters of the last century, read before the State Historical Society at a meeting in Hartford recently, is one from Rev. Albert Eliot, of Fairfield, who rode into Hartford to see the election parade in May, 1778: "When diversions are innocent in themselves and are not carried to excess—when they are not attended with too great expense and do not lead to levity, dissipation and vice, they were allowable and salutary. But when to the variety of amusements peculiar to the country—the mode and use of which is not prejudicial—are added stage plays, it appears to me an alarming circumstance. Could you think of it? On Monday evening in election week—in Hartford, the capital of the State—in the court house—the place where the Fathers of the State meet—at the most public time and in the most public manner was acted *Tancred and Sigismunda* by the Junior Sophisters of Yale College, who had been forbidden to act the same at Glastonbury (where they have lately studied), and who embraced the opportunity of vacation and secured the court house for the purpose. To this succeeded a farce of their own composing in which Generals Burgoyne and Prescott were introduced. To keep up the characters of these generals, especially Prescott, they were obliged (I believe not to their sorrow) to indulge in very indecent and profane language. The audience consisted of the gentry of Hartford and the vicinity and a number of strangers, among whom were Dr. Rodgers and Mr. Tennent. Those reverend gentlemen were very much offended at the profane language introduced. Better for them and the interests of religion that they had been elsewhere. The royal governors in grand parade and pomp came over time after time—when commissioners and custom house officers, a corrupt, luxurious and dissipated tribe, abounded in every part of New England—the voice of many was, and fitly enough, that the representation of stage plays—to encourage a theatre—was destructive to a young country. They were too expensive diversions and tended to hurt the morals of young and unprincipled persons—and no company dare exhibit for any time for fear of the grand jury. Alas! that in one of the first pages of our new history these things should be publicly tolerated. What adds to the illegality of the affair is that the actors were not only dressed agreeable to characters they assumed as men, but female apparel and ornaments were put on some, contrary to the expressed statute. Besides, it costs the lads sixty pounds sterling to prepare for the exhibition."—*Springfield Republican.*

A Story with a Moral.

He did not look like a man who could win a prize on the Creedmoor range, the fellow dressed in blue jeans, with dilapidated hat and muddy shoes, who dropped into a Baltimore street shooting gallery last night, and said he would try just ten cents' worth of firing to see what the "goll derned thing was, anyhow." He looked rather as if he might be a hand on a garden truck farm, or a representative from the country who, having disposed of a few bushels of potatoes, was strolling around to see what could be seen. He sighted along the barrel, pulled the trigger and missed the target. He took ten cents' worth more of it without improving, and then thought he would do it over. Just as he was bringing the piece to his shoulder one of those fellows who are always to be found in billiard rooms, bowling alleys and shooting galleries, touched him on the shoulder, and remarked that he would like to shoot him a match to see who paid for the six shots. The stranger said he did not care if he did, and he had to pay twenty cents. They tried it again, and this time the bucolic marksman shot better, but not good enough. The next trial he was successful, and proposed a dollar on the next event. He lost it, and, handing it over, said he was game anyhow, and by the great Go-whish, he'd put up a "V." He did so and lost that. "Well," said he, "I've got a $20 bill, and I'll see you once more; it's make or bust with me." His dapper opponent skirmished around and made up $20 on his prospects. Quietly that young man in jeans raised his piece with one hand and fired. It was a bull's eye. He did the same the next time, only he shot left-handed. Then he turned his back to the target and, sighting quickly over his shoulder, fired again. The drum beat and another bull's eye was recorded. "I guess I won't shoot," said the well-dressed man, and as the Granger slid the money into his pocket a fellow stepped out of the crowd and said, "Joe, where are you playing now?" "Oh, I open at the Adelphi, in Chicago, next week." The man in blue jeans was Joe Gulick, who shoots apples off his wife's head in variety shows for a living.—*Baltimore American.*

LORD Mayo imported a female emu. While his lordship was away from home she laid an egg, and his perplexed bailiff, writing to inform him of the occurrence, began his letter as follows: "In the absence of your lordship I put the egg under the greatest goose I could find."

A MAN in Springfield, Mass., sold his horse last June, but the blacksmith he had employed has sent in his bill for shoeing, etc., monthly, with unvarying regularity ever since. We hope that man is a president of a gas company.

A COLORADO paper quotes an instance of the restorative effects of the climate of that State. It says an Ohio lady, who could not sweep her own room at home, after her arrival in Colorado was able to chase her husband a mile with a pitchfork.

A CHICAGO Chinaman took out a license to marry an American girl the other day, and then immediately went and killed himself. The impending prospect of a Yankee mother-in-law would settle the Chinese question for every pig-tail on the continent.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Montgomery Avenue and Kearny Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

A new and Commodious Four-Story Hotel 175 first class Light Rooms, Elegantly Furnished, and a steam Elevator. Free Coach and carriages to the House from all points.
Charges, Two Dollars per Day.
JOHN KELLEY, Jr., Manager.
For 26 years Proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel, San Francisco. my24-3m

MARK THESE FACTS.
The Testimony of the Whole World.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."
I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.
For Cutaneous Disorders,
And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Invariably cure the following diseases:
Disorder of the Kidneys.
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.
For Stomachs Out of Order.
No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm; in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.
HOLLOWAYS PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Lumbago, Liver Complaints, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Tic-doloreux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to anyone rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
*_*Sold at the manufactories of Prof. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.
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C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS,

IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE,"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
GALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
☞SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
no3-3m C. D. MORIN.

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Nos. 210 and 212 Bush Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Refitted and Refurnished Throughout!
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
Rooms, with Board.....$1.50 to $2.00 per day
Rooms, without Board.....50 cts to $1.00 per day
Day Board.....$25 per month
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
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Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel Having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop's.

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
oc11-3m

SOMETHING NEW
At 169, 171 and 177 K Street,
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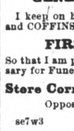
Make the following proposition to those who wish Monuments or Headstones, and who come to the city for the express purpose of selecting.
We will pay the R. R. fare both ways when the distance and amount of purchase compare with the following table:
$50 00 Contract—30 miles or less.
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Thus giving purchasers the opportunity of making their selections, instead of dealing with inexperienced canvassers.
Cut this out and bring it with you, and after you have made your purchase present it, and we will give you credit for your R. R. fare both ways.
We wish it distinctly understood that we work any kind of marble desired, and as low as the lowest.
Italian, Vermont and California Marble of our own importation and production, at wholesale and retail.
Orders for Scotch Granite Monuments, filled direct from Glasgow, Scotland.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
oc16-3m AITKEN & LUCE.

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention given to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-d w
To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 22, 1877.

General News Items.

According to the Surveyor General the area of the State of California amounts to 100,500,000 acres.

The Twenty-Second Session of the State of California will assemble on Monday the 3d day of December, 1877.

Clintonville, N. Y., has the smallpox. Twenty persons died within a few days. It is closed against travelers.

William Trenberth, a miner, fell a distance of seventy feet in a shaft near Grass Valley Saturday, receiving fatal injuries.

The trade of Arizona is being diverted eastward, owing to cheaper prices and transportation, which is a serious loss to San Francisco.

Secretary Sherman is opposed to appointing any person to the Superintendency of the San Francisco Mint who does not reside in that city.

The Draymen's and Teamster's Union of San Francisco totally disapprove of all action taken by Dennis Kearney in the present agitations.

Aleck Montgomery denies that the Mendocino *Democrat* is about to amalgamate with Mrs. Lynch's paper through the process of matrimony.

The Hollister *Enterprse* says a move will be made in the next Legislature to create a new county out of the northern part of Santa Barbara county.

There is a woman living on Baxter street, New York, named "Helen B. Darned." This is shocking but true. At least the Commercial *Advertiser* says so.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held at Washinton Saturday. The majority are said not to be in accord with the views and actions of the President.

The item telegraphed from Washington regarding the alleged mismanagement of the military prison at Alcatraz is denied in toto by the officers at that post.

A detachment of United States troops has been attacked by Indians on the Rio Grande, and were compelled to retire. A cavalry force has gone to their assistance.

The Norristown *Herald* says: This appears to be an "off" year with Presidents of Savings banks. They are "off" to Europe with most of the cash of the institutions.

Senator Conkling has his back up, and the Philadelphia *Chronicle* alleges that a pound of him now contains more tartness than a whole swamp of New Jersey cranberries.

Chico is greatly mystified and excited over the discovery of a skeleton, supposed to be the remains of one Henry Wheelock, who rather mysteriously disappeared last Fall.

Ex-United States Marshal Shaffenberger, who has been in the Kansas Penitentiary for the past eight months for robbing the Government, has been pardoned by the President.

The threatened storm of Friday morning passed off without amounting to much and a north wind followed which continued all day Saturday, not very strong or disagreeable, but quite cool.

Hamilton Fish vindicates Grant, and there seems to be a bond of brotherly love between these two men. The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: If Hamilton is a fish, Grant is always as dry as one.

Frank Spencer was sentenced to four years in the State Prison for burglary at Marysville Saturday, and E. H. White, for stage robbery, received a sentence of six years in the same institution.

The Australian mail from Sydney, September 21st, via San Francisco and New York, arrived in London November 21, making the distance in forty-two days, against the run in fifty-six days by the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship line.

It is now hinted that the "accident" to a daughter of Senator Blaine was really an attempt at suicide owing to disappointed love. It makes no difference whether it is the daughter of a Senator or a Sioux Chief; human nature is the same.

H. W. Green, Gro. W. Hoag and T. P. Cleaveland, of Jacinto, Colusa county, are the patentees of a new method of operating air brakers upon railway trains, which have been tested at the shops in Sacramento, and are thought to be a valuable invention.

James G. Fair visited the Ophir mine at Virginia City on the night of the 8th, and pronounced the present a most important strike and liable to prove a rich development. Several experts also visited the mine on the 9th, and seem to concur in Fair's opinion.

By electing Randall as Speaker of the House the Democrats of Congress simply affirm the conviction of the country that the great need at this time is the election of a man who will meet the demand of the American people for a new order of men and new methods in the administration of our public affairs.

The Virginia *Evening Chronicle* of Nov. 9th publishes the following: It is now a fact beyond dispute that there is a body of very good ore in the 1,900 foot level of the Ophir mine. An important question now arises as to whether this ore-body is a continuation of that found in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, or whether it is an entirely new bonanza lying east of the old one.

The Liberian emigration fever still retains its hold upon the negroes, and seems to rage with unabated fury in South Carolina, while also breaking out elsewhere in the Gulf States, notably in North Carolina and Louisiana. In South Carolina over $26,000 has been raised, a ship that will carry seven hundred engaged, and the first colony is expected to get off on it during the present month.

The cannibals have decided that they will not eat Minister Comly. He took with him a paragrapher, and when dinner time arrived he handed that mighty intellect over to the savages. The consequence is that the survivors of the banquet have sworn never to eat another American. The miserable remnant of the islanders declare that their victuals never went so far back on them before.

It is said that the famours Eddystone lighthouse is about to fall. It was completed in 1769 and has consequently done nearly one hundred and twenty years' service. The destruction with which it is now said to be threatened is not from any weakness or decay in the structure itself, but in the reef of rocks on which it is built, which is represented as being ready to crumble away.

Mrs Susan B. Anthony comes to the front now with a positive assertion that Eve did not present that antediluvian pippin to Adam if there is any one now living who ought to be personally acquainted with Eve, and who should have had the facts from her lips it is Col. Susan. She doubtless took tea with mother Eve more then once, and probably gave her some instuctions about how to dress.

If we may believe some prophets of evil the South still hates the negro, and, in view of this fact, we cannot account for the way in which that section wastes money upon him. Thus, in Texas fourteen hundred acres have just been purchased at Austin as the site of a State University for colored youth. This is probably a deep-laid scheme of vengeance to educate the colored people first and kill them afterwards.

The Stock Report says: "Governor Leland Stanford has been elected a member of the Oakland Light Cavalry. Now let the rioters beware, and let some fair maiden, from one of our first families, gird on the Governor's sword, and tie her colors on the plume of his helmet. It may be well to state that General Stanford subscribed $100 toward the company, and hence his enlistment. Any gentleman, by putting up a similar sum, will be admitted by those warriors to the glory of honorary membership."

The army bill, as amended by the Committee on Appropriations, passed the Senate on the 15th.

James R. Keene has become a permanent resident of New York, having taken a family residence in Madison Square.

The famous Emma mine has been transferred by deed to the America Emma Mining Company, a new corporation.

W. T. R. Helm, the principal of a school at San Juan, shot himself in the schoolroom Monday, inflicting a fatal wound.

Eight of the striking engineers on the Boston and Maine Railroad have been guilty of conspiracy in obstructing the mails.

The San Diego *News* has been change from an afternoon to a morning paper. It promises to spare no pains in becoming a live paper.

The Trans-Pacific Cable Company was organized in San Francisco Wednesday, for laying a telegraph cable from that city to Japan and China.

Five Mexicans entered a store at Grangeville Tulare county, Monday evening, attacked and secured the clerks, robbed the safe of $250, and escaped.

The Coroner's jury at Chicago in the case of William F. Coolbaugh rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by his own hand.

The Commerial Hotel, San Francisco, has again changed hands, John Kelley, Jr., withdrawing from its management and Mr. Wm. Hood succeeding him as landlord.

It is intimated that "old Foghorn" will be the next United States Senator from Ohio. If such should be the case wont he and the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" make a strong team?

This, from Jennie June, may be full of meaning: "I wish Gen. Butler would propose to Anna Dickinson again, and I wish she would accept him. She would make a magnificent wife."

The Government has issued an order prohibiting the discharge of fire arms on Goat Island, or indeed, of having guns on the Island at all, as some English pheasants have been put there for breeding purposes.

A new theory is abroad to the effect that a mosquito delivers a subcutaneous injection of quinine, and that the mosquito bite is healthy. It may be so, but the average man prefers to take his medicine in the shape of bitters.

By the way, what has become of Blaine—James G. Blaine, of Maine? asks the St. Louis *Times*. He is supposed to be a member of the Senate; at least his name is on the list; but he is never heard of unless he is taken sick.

With all our telephones, railroads, savingbanks, bell-punchers and other advantages, in some respects we are no better off than one of Esau's camel drivers. It's just as impossible to get the last word with a woman now as it was in that primeval day.

On Friday last the favorite gray trotter, Romeo, owned by W. P. Harkey, died from lung disease. Romeo, in the hands of his owner, had grown to be a familiar object upon our streets. He had made excellent time in his day, and was 14 years old. So says the *Appeal* of Thursday.

The *Echo* has this fling at the Oakland City Council: The learned jackasses who compose the City Council of Oakland have resolved, among other things, that all demands against that city shall be payable in silver. Now we will see which is paramount, the laws of the United States or Oakland ordinance.

After one hundred years of absence, shoals of herring appeared this year on the coast of Denmark. The fish were for many centuries the chief source of revenue of the country, and the Danes naturally hope that they will not soon again disappear, as they did suddenly one autumn over three hundred years ago.

The meanest man in California resides in Sacramento. Wednesday night he burglarized the depot of supplies of the Howard Benevolent Society, stealing the greater part of its contents. The *Union* in recording the fact says a man that would rob the Howards would be guilty of any contemptible meanness.

A West Hill man paid $140 the other day for a little mule only three feet and eight inches high saying that he wanted him small so that he couldn't kick so far. Ten minutes afterward his purchase stood in the street and kicked a woman sitting at a second story window, and now his owner drives him with a whole section of telegraph wire.

The St. Louis *Times* says: The Republican Press is giving itself unnecessary uneasiness about the Democratic nomination in 1880. Democrats are not worrying themselves in the least about that matter. They are going to elect a Democrat as President of the United States, and will be sure to select a strong man. It will be easy to find him when the time comes.

The sublime confidence of the average young American was manifested at the late splendid Tilden demonstration in Gramercy Park. When Governor Tilden impressively said, "Young men, in the order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you," a cheery voice from the crowd sung out —"We'll 'tend to it."

Last evening when the cars came in, says the Chico *Record* of the 14th, a perfect rush was made for the baggage car, by seventy-five Celestials, who were passengers. Each individual one seemed to think it his bounden duty to yell at the top of his voice, and such a label of sounds as they made is rarely heard. The men are members of the Hop Woo Company, and have recently been engaged in digging a ditch near Auburn, in Placer county.

The San Francisco *Call* says: Providence, R. I., has nine miles of streets with gas lamps, which are lighted by electricity. In a moment, by a single manipulation, the city springs into illumination. The best of the story is, that by this process Providence saves $25,000 annually. The advantages of an instantaneous plan like this are numerous and easily imagined. Why cannot the system be introduced into San Francisco?

Tuesday's *Bee*: In New York last night a father shot himself and three children because his wife indulged in the flowing bowl; a young man of 35 killed himself near Lincoln recently because he thought a poor man had no right to live; a man was found hanging to a tree near Rocklin; and yesterday afternoon in this city a man made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife and then tried to enter the happy hunting grounds through the instrumentality of a pen knife, in which latter project he, unfortunately, did not succeed. All of which tends to show how cheap human life has become in the opinion of the possess. or.

A synagogue has been erected in Bologna, in Italy, and Jewish journals make the fact the occasion of recalling the sad fortunes of the Hebrew race in that city. For two centuries no Israelite was permitted to live there. In 1593 they were expelled, 9,000 in number, and carried away the bones of their ancestors to bury them in Piave di Cente. Prior to that the city had at one time possessed sixteen synagogues, all of which were destroyed. After the accession of Pius IX a few Jews returned to Bologna and settled there; but not until this city passed beneath the rule of Victor Emanuel was the erection of another synagogue permitted. Within recent years the Mortars kidnapping case made Bologna notorious throughout the world.

Has Returned.

James D. Brown, father of John A. and H. S. Brown of Yolo, arrived at Woodland by the train Thursday noon. Mr. Brown's home is in Missouri, but becoming fascinated with the balmy climate of California while on a visit to the State a year or two ago, could not resist the temptation to come back and spend the winter with us. We welcome him back, and hope he will determine to make Yolo his future home.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Governor Irwin on Wednesday issued his Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

In pursuance of a custom widely, if not universally, observed in the Executive States of the American Union, as well as in response to the religious emotions and impulses of a people who acknowledge their dependence on Divine Providence for life, and all the blessings of life, and recognize the obligations of gratitude they are under to Providence for whatever blessings—whether material, social, political, religious, or otherwise—He may bestow on them, I, William Irwin, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1877, to be observed by the people of said State as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

It is true that in some parts of the State, during the past year, the husbandman has sowed but has not reaped, or, at least, has not reaped his usual abundance; that many laborers, who have been willing and anxious to work, have not been able to find work to do, and consequently have not been able to procure the accustomed comforts for themselves and families; that the stagnation in business, resulting from the failure of crops and other causes, has not merely brought hardship, and possibly in some instances caused a deprivation of some of the necessaries of life to the poor, but has put a check to the prosperity of nearly if not quite all the more prosperous and wealthy citizens of the State: that there is an element of population in the State which the great body of citizens regard as an evil of great and growing magnitude, whether considered in its relations to the labor problem, to the moral and physical well-being of society, or to the possible political problems and complications of the future; that, owing to the exciting and exasperating effects of the causes above enumerated, in conjunction with others, there has been, during the past year, an unusual degree of disquietude and a tendency to violence and riots, still the people of this State, both in their collective capacity as a political community, and as individual citizens and members of society, have much to be grateful for. They have generally been blessed with plenty; few, if any, have suffered from actual want; order, in the main, has been maintained, and the laws enforced; and the incalculable blessings of civil and religious liberty have been enjoyed.

I, therefore, most earnestly recommend that the people meet on the day above mentioned, in their respective places of public worship, and in the manner common in their respective places, render devout thanks to the Giver of all good for the many blessings He has bestowed on us during the last year.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Sacramento, California, this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1877.

WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor.

Attest: THOMAS BECK, Sec'y of State.

Mock Marriages by Preachers.

There is a case before a New York Court, says Thursday's *Examiner*, in which the plaintiff is a young man who sues for a wife. His claim to the lady in question is based upon a mock marriage ceremony. The two were at a party. Mock marriages were proposed. The two stood up—as she alleges—in "mere fun." They were pronounced man and wife by a Mr. Williams, who was among the merry company. The young lady was a stranger in the place—a visitor from the city. The young man was a resident of the town. He knew Mr. Williams—she had never before met him. The day after the party the young man claimed the young lady as his wife. Having regarded the affair as a matter of sport only, she expressed at once her astonishment and indignation at what she considered his assurance, and commanded him from her presence. He showed her a certificate of marriage, regularly signed by Mr. Williams, and witnessed, and, to prove his own earnestness in the matter, he has since brought suit to compel her to receive him as her lawful husband. Upon oath he avers that the man Williams, who performed the ceremony, was, and is, an ordained clergyman of the Methodist Church, and therefore insists that the marriage was not a mock affair, but actually lawful. It will be an outrage upon justice if such a plea or claim shall be held good in law. But the person most reprehensible in the case, let it be decided as it may, is the clergyman, who must, as one of the company, have had knowledge of the character of the sportive proceeding, and, therefore, he ought not to have been an active participant in it. Had some one present asked him to sign the name of another to a bank check—just for fun—and had he so signed the name, and had the check been cashed by an unsuspecting person, his act would be justly regarded as forgery, even though it was a bit of fun for him at the time, and he should, therefore, be held responsible. The same rule ought to apply in the case in point. When a clergyman so far forgets his cloth as to become a party to a false pretense of fraud, he should be taught that the law is no respecter of individuals, merely, but that it deals with offenders justly, let them be in whatever station they may.

Pronunciation.

Speaking of spelling reforms reminds us that a reformation in pronunciation is imperatively needed. The number of public speakers who know how to pronounce their own language is very small. The pulpit every week slaughters its mother-tongue by its pronunciation. It is true in a literary as well as a religious sense, that he who offends not in word, the same is a perfect man. We convert diphthongs into vowels, by substituting bile for boil, and rile for roil; we clip our words in such pronunciations as lat'n for latin; the vowel is abolished altogether, and for it we invoke the double o in such words as institoo-tion, latitood, Toosday, and the same double o is compelled to do service for ew in such words as noo, doo, etc.; we convert i into an indistinguishable and indefinable vowel in such words as quanterty for quatity, abilerty for ability; and the r, of which the Frenchmakes so much use, is rarely or never heard with us, except at the beginning of a word; we stop our bottles with cawks and eat our dinner with fawks; while certain consonants drop out of a line, as in gover'ment and Feb'uary.

Condition of the State.

The Oakland *Democrat* says: The season thus far has been all that could be desired. The rainfall though small has been distributed in a manner calculated to do the most good. The grain which was planted throughout the central and northern portion of the State has sprouted and is doing well. Plowing and seeding in these districts are being vigorously prosecuted, and the area devoted to wheat and barley will be in excess of last year. Should the rest of November and December prove propitious, there will be a demand for about all the available farm labor in the State. The position of the wheat market is decidly encouraging, and no fear need be entertained of over production or unsatisfactory prices, no matter how large a crop may be grown. In the southern portion of the State very little rain has fallen thus far, but this is not unusual, as the wet season generally in the region of Los Angeles begins during December. In that section farmers have not been discouraged by last year's experience, and even more than the average area has been sown in winter grain.

Longevity in Different Countries.

According to official statistics there are over 3,000 individuals out of a million in Italy who attain the age of sixty; a slightly less number in England; about 77,000 in Holland; over 78,000 in Sweden; 86 500 in Denmark, 88,400 in in Belgium, and about 101,500 in France. Great Britain takes the lead in centenarians, having fifteen in every million. France and Belguim have seven each, Sweden two and Holland one.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine* which long outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine*, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

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"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—The best, cheapest and most successful family paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

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Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country. —*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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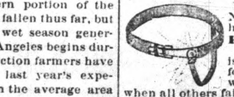

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is worn with ease and comfort NIGHT AND DAY and will perform radical cures when all others fail. Reader, if ruptured, try one; you will never regret it. Send for Illustrated Book and Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMAANY, 609 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

jeldw

FALL GOODS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Our principles are still the same as ever. We are opposed to humbugs and every excitement which misleads the people. We are still doing a

A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

And sell you

Good Goods at Low Prices

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

Are Comparatively Lower This Year Than Usual.

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH

And every article bought at our establishment we guarantee

Will Give Full Satisfaction!

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for the Standard White Shirts.

Overalls, Jumpers, etc.; also of MADAME DEMOREST'S most reliable PATTERNS, of which we have just received **An Entire New Supply for the Fall and Winter Season.**

oc25-w3m **A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.**

SUMMER TRADE 1877.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building & Shelf Hardware

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

☞ My Madison Store has been supplied with a large stock of *New* Goods which must be sold out soon.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. my24-3m

SELLING OFF

TO CLOSE BUSINESS

AT COST.

☞ COME AND SEE IF WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

We propose to sell our **ENTIRE STOCK** of

General Merchandise!

.....CONSISTING OF.....

DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY

.....AND.....

Everything Kept in a First-Class Store.

AT COST, FOR CASH, GOLD COIN,

As we are determined to close out.

Remember that our Goods are

ALL FRESH AND NEW!

Not Shelf-worn or Moth-eaten.

N.B.—All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle immediately.

READ & SIMPSON.

Woodland, October 11th, 1877. oc25

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

Goods Sold Cheaper than Ever

BEFORE IN SACRAMENTO, AND

VALUABLE PRESENTS!

Given to purchasers besides, at the

C. O. D. Grocery, No. 236 K St.,

SACRAMENTO, bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH TEA KETTLE.

Only call and you will be convinced that we mean what we say. Our motto is, "Small profits, quick sales and prompt returns. Pay for what you get, and be sure you get what you pay for."

SEAWARD & WILLIAMSON.

au30-w3m

THOMAS & BIDWELL,

Retail Grocers!

AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Farm Produce!

NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

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J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. jeldw

ELSTON & WHITE HAVE JUST received the Cheapest lot of Cigars ever brought to Woodland.

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Business College,

AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE!

210 I STREET,

THE PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL

OF CALIFORNIA.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Student Buys, Sells, Ships, Consigns, Insures; Draws Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange; Transacts Business by Telegraph; Gives Deeds and Leases, and Goes Through the Entire Routine of Mercantile Affairs.

THE "COLLEGE JOURNAL,"

Containing Engravings of the different departments, Rules, Rates of Tuition, and description of the Course of Studies, will be sent postpaid to any address.

E. C. ATKINSON, President.

Je76m w

H. B. WOOD,

—DEALER IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY,

Hardware, Woodenware, Paints & Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

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The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. je21-tf

FIRST IN THE FIELD!

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

—AT—

Madison!

I have changed my location from COTTONWOOD TO MADISON, and take this means of informing the public that I have on hand a full stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

Almost Everything Else

THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

I BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!

Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

COME AND SEE ME.

A. HAINES.

MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877.

jy16-3m

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists, STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

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J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. jel-dw

DO

NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for **every person** contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. **Free to any** Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave. **CHICAGO ILL.**

oc25-w1m

EAGLE MILLS.

Knights Landing.

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Ground Feed,

ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

GRIST WORK,

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed,

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. jy18-3m

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., PP. WASHINGTON H ALL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

jy11-3m

J. G. JOHNSON, San Francisco. A. MOSSMEYER, Woodland

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMEYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

jy19-w

D. H. QUINN,

THE HATTER,

N.E. COR. FOURTH & I STREETS,

SACRAMENTO.

LATEST STYLES

—OF—

Gents' Youths' and Children's

HATS!

MADE TO ORDER.

no1w

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

my10-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL.

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the traveling and resident public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed.

Free 'bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

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Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDERCRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND

jeldw